

# Maclean's

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JANUARY 24, 1977

**CANADA'S NEWSMAGAZINE**

VDL 90 NO 2 754

# Maclean's

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**Interview with Shana Miller:** is the latest best-selling entry in the pop sociology literature. *The Hot Agent*, the author contends that women, generally speaking, get much more sexual satisfaction from masturbation than from intercourse. **Page 4.**



**George Chuvalo is still on his feet:** He's 61, fat and 90, and in March he's fighting a nobody masquerading as a new soft drink with his name on the can. But despite this and the depressing state of boxing in Canada, concludes Barbara Ansel, Chuvalo remains both a champion and a man of class.



**The great Canadian shape-up:** Five years ago Canadians were among the fatter people in the world. Then a fundamental change took place and physical fitness suddenly became "in." What started as a fad has become—in 1973—the New Canadian Ethic and the source of growth and industry.

**Score 41.**



**New unemployment became a nuisance:** Not since the Great Depression (perpetuated by the men in the photo above) has Canada experienced an percentage across women's annual soccer playtime than in 1975. But for a number of reasons it isn't now because a National Soccer bid—and is hardly even an issue. Lyn Uggahart explains why.



**The goal that fails.** After firsthand studies of Britain, France, Austria and 10 Scandinavian countries, Walter Sarason concludes that the great hopes of welfare states have been crushed: reduced to a system that is costly, inflexible and inefficient—and, perhaps, monolithic. **Page 30.**



**IF 'HOMERUN' makes a Moorette a star, he's  
have no one to thank but himself!** Two  
years ago the play featuring Richard  
Moorette as a homosexual transvestite was  
a critical success and a box office flop.  
Moorette himself has now revised it, and  
suddenly it's playing to sold-out houses  
Round 2

[illegible]

**How in the world do you drink Kahlua?**



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**Maclean's**

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WTT Covering Climate Action



# Interview

With Shere Hite, author of the newest best seller on female sexuality

Since the *Stories*, the spirit of Thomas deQuincey (and supposed) revelations about the nature of human sexuality might have been supposed to have all but obliterated the subject. Not in the case of Shere Hite. In 24 years old, New York-based sex researcher who is the latest to take the field. Her book, *The Hite Report* (Collier-Macmillan, \$13.95) is based on thousands of replies to a questionnaire she began circulating in 1972 to determine the precise quality of American female sex life. The report, which has become a solid best seller, is largely made up of the sexually frank and often disturbing sexual confessions that her survey elicited. Hite's own confessions from the survey are interspersed and controversial. Hite is a tall, willowy and somewhat ethereal-looking blonde, talked to Toronto journalist Joanne Hudson.

**Maclean's:** Let's talk about your background. This was once a model, wasn't it?

**Hite:** I was a secretary and a waitress too, but women don't seem to think that sort of kinky enough to mention.

**Maclean's:** You've done several things already.

**Hite:** Well, I'm 34, and when you reach a certain age you've probably done a lot of things. I was at Columbia University studying cultural history. I had my own radio, and I was working on my Ph.D. I got involved in cultural history because I was interested in social change. I thought it was very emotional, the way society is, and it seemed to me that by understanding how it got that way, I would be able to help. But when it came time for my dissertation, I had a big disagreement [with the university] over what I should be doing. So I left and started working as a model, as a secretary and waitress. Meanwhile, I got involved in the Women's Movement. New York and there was this really inspiring atmosphere. Everything seemed possible in 1971. I mean there was so much encouragement, everybody was questioning everything. I was on a committee on the message of women in the media, and we'd talk about a lot of things. We'd talk about Masterson and Johnson's famous book, which you have seen a short time, and we'd say "Well, is that your experience?" or "How did you feel about it?" And the general atmosphere was that we really needed to talk about sex as enough data to help each other. So I started posing to other questionnaires to pass around locally, just to get more information. I didn't think about

doing a book until I started getting the answers back. They were so powerful and really unlike anything I had ever seen before. I just seemed to have tapped into something no one had ever expressed before. By that time I realized that it was going to be a pamphlet—it was huge—so then I started thinking of doing a book. One thing led to another. A lot of national magazines picked up on the survey and wrote about it, and then readers seem for



## MOST WOMEN ENJOY INTERCOURSE BUT ONLY 30% ACHIEVE ORGASM DURING INTERCOURSE

the questionnaire. For instance, I got 253 answers from 201 magazine readers, and similar numbers from *Mademoiselle*, *Mr. Broke*, and *The Village Voice*. And a lot of small magazines. Eventually, we sent out 100,000 questionnaires and got back 3,019 replies, which is about an average size of return on this kind of distribution. They were really questions, not just check the boxes. I'm even glad for the women who didn't answer, because just reading it, I'm sure made them think a lot. I know women who answered half of it and never finished.

**Maclean's:** Do you feel it's a good read now?

**Hite:** Yes, but I didn't intend to do a *Kinky* report, and it is a survey. I think the title of my book, which is not my title—it's the publisher's—misleads people somewhat. They assume it's a scientific study and it

isn't. My title was supposed to be *Women Answer: They [the publishers] and that sounded too much like a horoscope. And I think they thought it wouldn't sell—which was crazy. They wanted to call it *As the Girls Like Me*, ended up with *The Hite Report*.*

**Maclean's:** What surprised you about the answers?

**Hite:** The honesty and the emotional quality, the very loving quality. I needed me too. I mean there was a lot of negativity, spending and so much during and giving. People sometimes say, oh well, the women who answered must have been another way, they were with a sexually problem who had a special technique for answering. But I don't feel that way at all. In 1972, 1973 there was such a surge for women. There was a section at the start of the questionnaire that asked "Why did you answer this questionnaire?" There were so many reasons given, there was a very full involvement in the Women's Movement, just a general wanting to help. One woman said that she wanted to share, she had so much to make up for in terms of not talking to her daughter that she just wanted to share the questionnaire and pass it on that way.

**Maclean's:** Did any of the answers dis surprise you? I mean, did you ever look at some of the replies and think "Oh, you are just women, don't you know how they do it?"

**Hite:** After the 100th one—and that's no exaggeration—I just thought I didn't want to go on to finish the book. I wanted to write them back and say "Oh please, don't waste your time thinking about it. It can be so easy."

**Maclean's:** If there is no averaging, if you absolutely had to, could you describe the average North American woman's sex life?

**Hite:** What were the most frequently mentioned things? One out of every four women doing intercourse to a common complaint.

**Hite:** It's much too vast and complex a question to answer just like that. I can talk about it, but I can't answer it quite in that way. Only 30% of women did have orgasm through intercourse. One interpretation of that might be that everybody else learns how, and that would be a desirable goal. But that's not what I'm saying. I'm saying that the position to adapt your body to adequate stimulation, and for some women it requires through intercourse. It is more difficult than for others. But there's why should intercourse always be included in celebration of physical relations? It should be just one choice out of many. Anyway, there



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WORLD FAMOUS SEAGRAM'S V.O. CANADIAN WHISKY



was that and the fact that most women enjoy intercourse a lot. Why do they enjoy intercourse? Women like the closeness. In our society the only way to get close to another person is to have sex.

**Manley:** But women were really not allowed to touch?

**Wise:** Yeah. You get a peek on the cheek when you meet somebody, but you can't sit outside or watch TV, unless you have some sort of relationship with that person. And it's kind of ridiculous when you think about it. So, I'm trying to think of long-term trends. Almost everybody was feeling guilty about masturbation. The majority did it, but the majority felt bad about it.

**Manley:** It was reported to see the majority masturbated—85%, is that right?

**Wise:** In the Kinsey report the majority did too. Lots of men, too, masturbated. I think the difference is that in 25 years there's been so much discussion about it that it's becoming okay to admit it.

**Manley:** I bet that would be a shock to men. I bet they'd think "Oh, no, never will! It's almost the motherhood!"

**Wise:** Right. She needs me to have orgasm satisfaction as they say. I don't see that in the sexual revolution. The other main thing was that the majority of women had been brought up to be good girls. They have been brought up in households that say sex is bad or that don't even talk about sex. So to the emerging majority, sex is defined as "fornication" with a horrible word—followed by masturbation—horrible word—followed by intercourse, ending with a male orgasm, not female. No matter how much we want "fornication," it's still "fornication." In the church and in our society that's the picture of sex. But no one ever documented anything about how women masturbate.

**Manley:** Did a large number of women just not tell their masturbators? A sort of conspiracy?

**Wise:** Well, they viewed. Some paraded it to themselves as a sublimated and thought, well, you know, that's okay if it's a substitute. But everybody thought it would be better if somebody else was doing it for you. If you had to do it to yourself, it meant that you were not loved.

**Manley:** The women made harsh judgments on themselves, did they?

**Wise:** Yes, but the thing is that most women simply don't get aroused during intercourse. They need clitoral stimulation. I've never done that for the majority of women. I get about 500 letters a week agreeing with me on that.

**Manley:** When the sexual revolution began over 20 years ago, Masters and Johnson said, no Kinky?

**Wise:** Made from style, which is quite a lot of difference already. The importance they put on orgasm during intercourse is my basic disagreement. They seemed that orgasm during intercourse is the whole. Therefore, they carefully chose only women with a previous history of orgasm

during intercourse. For the compatibility studies.

**Manley:** You're saying they worked the clock?

**Wise:** Right. And they generalized about everybody else, saying that if you don't come during intercourse, then you're inadequate, a dysfunction. Also, in my book I give quotes, which is more than you can say for other researchers. The standard format is just male stories, and you have to take the author's word for their lady conclusions came at the end, and they're separated quite clearly from the quotes.

**Manley:** At that point, the reader has made his or her own conclusion to a large degree.

**Wise:** Right, exactly. Anyway, my conclusions are based simply on the idea that



## HOW CAN WOMEN TELL MEN THEY DON'T WANT INTERCOURSE—THEY WANT EVERYTHING—BUT?

Women should have equal rights. And if anyone thinks that they shouldn't, then they have obviously come to other conclusions.

**Manley:** Why in 1938 or 1940 or thereabouts? Why not women tell men what they want?

**Wise:** Well, except for a few extreme pamphlets in the Women's Movement, no one really came out against intercourse as the norm. So how can most women tell men they don't want intercourse, they want everything but? In 1976, women still are feeling something different than what they've been told they should be feeling. The sexual revolution was so shallow. It told women "look get out there and get plenty hot out there and have a lot of sex as it's called—your intercourse is not, have orgasm during intercourse, maybe get clitoral stimulation if you have it."

Right, but that never made any woman feel really free. Women are in a tricky position. The idea about the sexual revolution in the 1960s "gave" women freedom in really not free. Most of the women in the study still were glad we can talk about sex now, but it isn't considered dirty anymore. But they wanted more honesty. They have the vulgarization of sex that has gone on in the media, and the pressure always to say yes and have a lot of sex to prove you are a healthy, well-adjusted woman. The Women's Movement contributed the most to women feeling that they had a right to control their own bodies. But the reformers too was not seen widely enough. One of the few books on female sexuality distributed widely was *Free And Female* by Barbara Seaman, which does not challenge the myth of the vaginal orgasm, which I do.

The majority of the 105 women in the study did have orgasm regularly. But she didn't go into any detail about how they did it, which is the whole key. She didn't put any emphasis on knowing one's own body. It was more along the lines of men being more sensitive to us. But the idea that all men can become sensitive, that they'll "give" the women clitoral stimulation, is orgasm is pretty silly. Why in 1976 can't a woman touch herself and make her own orgasm? The reason is that the men are supposed to be in charge. During intercourse, he moves in ways to stimulate himself in orgasm, but he's supposed to give her orgasm at the same time. But she knows how to come, she can't help! How come she can't do it if she wants to? Maybe it's good to have him do it sometimes, but why can't we do it ourselves sometimes?

**Manley:** But surely, men give to each other. In the context of heterosexual intercourse, how does a man have his orgasm? I mean, the woman helps him to achieve orgasm, just as he helps her.

**Wise:** Yes, but he's not in your control as you are in his during mutual stimulation by him. Also if you've ever simulated a man manually, I think that in most cases you find that the end, just before orgasm, he'll often end up helping you because you can't quite get it right. It's not quite the right pressure, not quite the right rhythm.

**Manley:** But you can't feel inside her back to see what it feels like.

**Wise:** Right, and if that's some problem, we can. Intercourse is designed perfectly to give a man orgasm. He's got a lot to say about what's going on there, and who's giving pleasure. I just hope that most women will be able to do what they want, make the kind of sex they want and not the sex they don't want. Men should realize that they should slow down and make a space for the 10 minutes they have to ask them to do this and do that all the time? Why?

**Manley:** But who should we? Men say, "What do you want?" But then they don't we're both happy. What's so wrong with that?

**Wise:** Yeah, but you see, he's not the doctor. I feel that too, so to myself when he's

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about? "If you can answer *Spino* this and actually do it once or twice, okay, then I think you'll finally have proven control over your own sexuality. You see, it's hard to talk about these new things. We put new ideas like this into a manual, called *Men*, and would like that at first when women would read it. They thought it was very negative, very aggressive, hostile toward men. But it wasn't hostility toward men. It was just this women want the right of choice."

**Melanson:** But, let's hope that we don't cause new enemies for people to fall short of, that if you can't do it yourself, it's best work at more time for a very weak sexual woman.

**Wise:** I'm not saying that you have to do one thing or the other all the time. I just think that the goal we should meet for is the right to be able to choose.

**Melanson:** You have suggested that sexual practices are culturally defined. Are biologically defined? One would have thought that sex was biological, men have penises, women have vaginas.

**Wise:** Only for the last 3,000 years has heterosexual sex been glorified. Before that male-female copulation wasn't the main focus of teaching the common form of physical relations.

**Melanson:** Are you saying that ancient peoples on both sides have children, so propagation is the race?

**Wise:** I don't know exactly. There are a number of people working on this one. We do know that sexuality wasn't what we now know it is. Today we talk about you as if it were a biological drive. "Drive" is a word that comes from nowhere; nobody ever shows that behavior have a drive for anything. Certainly not for men to mate and then, even Kinsey, a biologist, pointed out over and over again that animals spend a very small period of their physical relations in copulation. And it isn't that they play around for a long time and then are copulating. It's that they play around and never get around to copulation. They nuzzle each other, and just continuously rub around. So, there's nothing, there's no reason, in any way, to say that intercourse is an instinctive drive. It was the early Jewish codes that specifically made everything to keep heterosexual intercourse against the law. The Jews wanted to bind everybody in the social order, to have more children to consolidate more territory, become a stronger tribe and beat the other tribes. It became a patriarchal society and it glorified intercourse. And that's how it's been for 3,000 years. But 3,000 years isn't that long really.

**Melanson:** A lot of references have implied that the pure or raw flesh where you tell women to withhold sex if the man won't go along with what she wants.

**Wise:** There were some paragraphs. They pick up on that one-on-one paragraphs. It's all in this section about how women are in a kind of the traditional perspective with the traditional sexual position. Will suggest men won't cooperate or even lo-

ten to what you want? What if they tell you to do the same old mechanical positions of sexual relations? Then there's no reason why women must help men during intercourse. The fact is that we usually do cooperate quite extremely during intercourse in order for the male to be able to orgasm. We must to the rhythm, we keep our legs apart, our bodies as position so it makes penetration and thrusting possible. And we never stop intercourse in motion unless the man has had his orgasm. But we don't have to cooperate in these ways, if the man doesn't cooperate with us. It's a way of making a point. In other words, if you've discussed with him all these things, if you've tried over a period of time and haven't got anywhere, there's no reason

but I didn't believe it and I'm really ashamed. Thanks for the book."

**Melanson:** Your new project is going to be a book on male sexuality. It's kind of a book, isn't it?

**Wise:** I'm interested in investigating how much of what goes on is just role playing, and how much of what goes on is what men really feel. It's hard for both men and women to separate the two. That was the central question in the women's questionnaire and it will remain the central question in the men's. I'll be looking at male masturbation and the normality of orgasms in male sexual pleasure.

**Melanson:** What are your hopes and expectations for the new society 100 years from now? Do you think, for instance, that homosexuality will be increasingly accepted as an unpopulated world?

**Wise:** What I hope is that there won't be the dichotomy between being either a lover or a worker. I hope there will be shades of loving as between, so that sex won't be such a cut and dried thing. At the same time, I don't want that to sound like some leftover ideal from the 1960s, everyone going around loving and teaching everyone else. No, I just think it's unfortunate that now when you feel close to a friend, you're not able to express that physically in a close embrace. Now teaching is also increasingly common. I would hope that all the old dichotomies will be thought through again because, really, our physical nature is not as all ingrained into my life as it is. I think society will change because so many people seem to want sexual relationships.

**Melanson:** Well, there's one obvious thing that people wonder about now. How is love in the 21st century?

**Wise:** How's my sex life? I don't think I have any. I'm just running around doing this kind of stuff.

**Melanson:** How about your family? Were they very loving?

**Wise:** Well, I didn't live with my mother and father, but I lived with my grandfather and I've lived with my aunt and uncle. My grandfather said if I believed in Jesus it wouldn't need to do all this. Well, you know, maybe he's right. My aunt said it's like the book. We've had a couple of conversations and she's finally told me she does have orgasm. So that was a real step forward, and we've never talked about it before.

**Melanson:** Did the book help you personally with any actual or personal matters?

**Wise:** I think that I grew more confident. It was great seeing so many details of so many women's lives in different ways. It's really a feeling of community, a feeling of being into the community struggle, a feeling of there being a woman's culture, a real culture. There was also the feeling that I was having a lifetime of experience packed into a few years. I think I want to read a lot of those people. I don't know their names or anything, but I learned a lot from all these women.

# At Sears we service what we sell



**WHY, IN 1976, CAN'T A WOMAN TOUCH HERSELF AND MAKE HER OWN ORGASM?**

why you should continue to be exploited by you just start saying so. So that's one damn reason out of a book of 401 pages. You are how political are in. Anytime you say, "Okay, I'm not going to cooperate with your pleasure," and look how long men have not been cooperating with the pleasure of a lot of women in the book.

**Melanson:** Are women who say no going to have to be prepared for a backlash? A lot of men may not understand what they're doing.

**Wise:** Oh, I don't know about that. A lot of men are really concerned. That's one of the things that makes the book so real. I've got so many letters from men who agree with me, and who like the book, who say, "I learned this gradually myself, but I'm glad to see it in print." One letter said "My wife has been telling me this for years



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**Sears**





## The Smokey Mary

One fellow we know "tops out" as he says with the Smokey Mary "I'd put it in the side in, I just add red barbecue sauce." A capital idea, for those who hate to fap.

To make a Drinky Mary pour 1½ ounces of Smirnoff into a glass with ice and fill with tomato juice. Add about a tablespoon of barbecue sauce to taste a squeeze of lemon, and stir.



## Maclean's

## Preview

More seals for the killing, and more people trying to stop it

Many were like the only yesterday that the last grain sold went bottle was lost and soon, but actually at some point, and the world was made away in March on the ice flows off the coast of Newfoundland. Canadian and Norwegian sailors will sleep in knock off 170,000 tons of 200,000 tons of baby bear seals for their pelts and three militant conservationists groups will try to stop them. A Swaen Group, a Swedish company, is the first, he tried to keep the seal's lives with a \$400,000 offer to Canadian authorities. Second place is on earth from 600 sealions from the ice flow, and the world to publish the event, they will be taken duty by the

### Right time, right place

When *Marie Sagouin* (Madeline Rivest) was first staged in Quebec in 1970, just prior to the "Régicide," it was a hit success. Where it was revived—literarily—just before the November 15 Parti Québécois election victory it became a smash. It ran for 10 months at the Théâtre du Peuple des Arts in Québec City, and then, after a brief revival last year, it was revived, by popular demand, at the Théâtre du Peuple des Arts January 25 through February 6, and then goes on throughout the province. The play, by François Lévesque, has come to the attention of English Canada last because of its content, then, the kinds of feelings it elicits from its audience. *Marie Sagouin* is a woman's story, a woman's story in an unnamed Quebec town, a woman's story. Freshly-voiced questions are being debated in a woman's life, and these questions are

of the "Bride of St. Leonard" in 1963, the door attempts to channel immigrant children into French-only schools. In the play, the French are the good guys, English are the bad. The problem, it seems, is with the blackboard placed outside the theatre seeking audience consensus. On several handouts, a few were racist, as they put the publicity "Down with the Italians," one said. "I hate the English," said another.

#### Paying for putting-it-off

Not that there the federal government needs right now is another obvious reason, but it's about as good as nonexistent. The early February report will come January 1999, and the government will have already reportedly confirmed the suspicion that the government's 1989 abortion reforms were in fact partly a failure, on the issue that the law applied unevenly across the country.

The abortion rate in 1997 was 13.6 per 1,000 live births, 19.5 per 1,000 live births in 1995 was 13.6 to 140, but in 1996 was 13.6 to 140, and in 1997 was 13.6 to 140, and in 1998 was 13.6 to 140, and in 1999 was 13.6 to 140.

Already the pre- and anti-abortion forces are grouping. Alliance For Life (a) is a group of the support, supported by a number of prominent scientists, and a number of scientists to back a pro-abortion response. Even common chairman Robin Bailey, professor of behavioral science at the University of Toronto, is predicting one of the most serious consequences of the report could be worse, but in a way that they couldn't think they committed the report.

in 1975, mostly to take the heat off themselves and

### Early warning system

Every year in Canada, three loads of babies are born with defects that will either kill them quickly or cripple them to a severely physically and/or mentally handicapped state. There are about 1,600 known birth defects, and some of these are amenable—if they're discovered in time. As a neonatologist, I know many of these will be diagnosed in time, thanks to a computer that will go into operation in Boston this spring. It has been programmed with information from 400 physicians in 21 countries and is currently being used for accuracy

When this is completed throughout the world, by freedom to their local terminals, we are near-constant probability of treatment. As well, it will provide additional insight into the probability of the repeated in any future systems becomes even more in light of the fact that some third more than the average doctor in one case in his professional

The earth will provide

[illegible]



# Canada

## Unemployment: does anybody really care?



Lining up for welfare cheques in Toronto in mid-January: any comparison with the Depression years would be misleading.

The year was 1961 and a record-shattering unemployment rate of 7.1% touched off an uproar across Canada. Newspaper ads, letters, petitions, and even a few angry demonstrations demanded government action: economists fretted and in parliament the opposition declared the situation to be a national emergency. A heightened government, led by John Diefenbaker, reacted with a blitz of job-creating programs, cutbacks and in-depth studies of the whole problem of jobs.

At the end of 1975 an average 7.1% of the work force was again unemployed. For the first time since 1961, with an average 736,000 out of work each month. The prospect for this year is even worse, with government projections pointing to a 7.3% jobless rate. But when the latest dismal figures were released earlier this month, the spirit of pessimism that gripped unemployment-minded in the past had become little more than a whisper and public concern had faded more than a day. In parliament, only Ed Broadbent and the vote have made mention to the many figures. Says Broadbent: "I think part of the difficulty with the unemployment crisis is that government, we and the majority of Canadians seem to view the problem as

one of statistics rather than as a human tragedy." A Gallup poll taken in December showed 85.5% of the respondents think the government should give greater attention to unemployment compared with 42% who said inflation was of greater concern. But whatever worries created privately there was no public outcry.

Why the dramatic change in the public's attitude to an issue of major national importance and why has unemployment problem to be one of the most explosive forces in Canadian politics? The Economic Council of Canada, in a report last year entitled *People and Jobs*, outlined one of the most fundamental explanations. Said the council: "Clearly, the nature of unemployment in Canada is very different from what it was a generation or even a decade ago." The national average may be high but there are no bread lines and nobody is starving. The problem is being minimized by what the council describes as "one of the most generous and comprehensive social security systems in the industrialized countries." Unemployment insurance, for example, didn't even exist during the Depression years, and it has been drastically improved since 1961. Unemployment payments do little of course, so

reduce the mental torment and financial stress that so often accompany joblessness but they do reduce the urgency as a political issue.

There have been other, more profound changes as well: in the social makeup of the unemployed. No longer are the jobless primarily the passive victims of circumstance in the economy, which occur in fairly regular intervals in the business cycle. Instead, except in some severely depressed areas, Canada has witnessed the phenomenon of job vacancies many hands in and with the unemployment rate—an indication that the jobless today have become an outgrowth of an increasingly high turnover in the labor market as more and more people abandon old jobs in search for new, more rewarding or more fulfilling ones.

Another major difference that has emerged between the unemployed of today and those of the past is that a far larger percentage of those currently out of work can be classed as breadwinners on whom families are dependent for their economic survival. This factor has had to move the political impact of the swelling unemployment ranks. In 1961, for example, joblessness for males 25 and over was 7.2% higher than the national average that year

## Vancouver: In many ways, the opportunity of a lifetime

Nicholas Rowe, a 30-year-old English-born stockbroker, is a rarity among the middle-class unemployed. Thrown out of work three months ago when his Vancouver stock firm fell victim to declining markets, he now accepts his regular unemployment insurance cheque, but in principle he objects to the payments. Rowe, who has become a "house husband," looking after his five-year-old son, Christopher while his wife, Marie, works as a secretary, says he is as well off without a job as he was with one. Marie nets about \$650 a month from her job, while he receives \$450 each month as unemployment insurance.

Says Rowe, "I think it's absolutely crazy to make it financially advantageous not to work. Once you get money from government benefits then from earnings, the earnings are going to lose their incentive to work."

Rowe is also a rarity in that he is enjoy-

ing his new role as househusband and father. "I am now able to spend much more time with Christopher and I've given him the opportunity to get to know me," says Marie. "Christopher is a lot more affectionate now and I think he doesn't fear me for grounded and we don't have fights. Besides, he [Nicholas] is a better housekeeper than I am."

Meanwhile, Rowe has no intention of relinquishing his role as househusband in principle. He wants the career advantages daily and he is reluctantly considering a new career as a life insurance salesman. "I'm reluctant because I don't think I would be a good salesman and I think life insurance is becoming less attractive." But says Rowe, he doesn't resent his period of forced temporary retirement. "In later life I don't regret this period. I'm not satisfied with a career. I'm satisfied to have a happy life and a happy family."

LARRY KIRK



Rowe with son Christopher—househusband.

## Toronto: human beings cannot be 'seasonally adjusted'

Every winter for the past 24 years, construction workers in Toronto have gone on unemployment insurance—sometimes for up to six months—waiting patiently for the ground to thaw and another season of work to begin.

And every winter the 51-year-old Italian immigrant who is responsible for new ways to make ends meet while waiting—like his four sons, keeps growing. As one of 75,000 workers in the Toronto area who, he believes, are in a "dead-end" situation, he says, "I could cry for everything—the oil, the food. Now I get \$117 and I can't make out."

Fortunately, as is the case with a growing number of Toronto families, De Bellis can rely during these lean months on the second income brought in by his wife, Anna, 45, a cosmetics factory worker. The two years Anna had to stay home because of back problems were the most difficult financially for the family. She still winces anytime she shifts

position, but she insists on working. "I have to do what I can to live. I have to keep my family."

The De Bellis find with each passing winter, despite small advances in unemployment insurance, the erosion of their way of life continues. To maintain their large house in the Italian suburb of Downsview (bought in 1967 when houses were affordable), they make annual daily sacrifices—no holidays, few new clothes, no restaurants, dates of movies. Living in an expensive city makes it even more difficult to stretch the oil dollar. The property taxes alone will be about \$1,000 this year. Looming by lack of alternate skills and age, De Bellis can't see any improvement ahead. He spends his days cleaning shoes from his boys to school and just waiting, accepting unemployment as something inevitable. But, he grows at nobody's fault. "They should be retrained or given some kind of training. In the past 20 years," ANNE MARINELLI



Augustine, Anna, 45, and Maria De Bellis—waiting winter of their discontent.

sources represented by a monumental ever-falling-dollar-plus annual protest in unemployment insurance. Frustration is manifest among the younger jobless, many of whom leave school early and eager to work, only to be told they cannot be hired because they lack experience. An average of 35,000 college graduates were unemployed last year and even job-trained professionals may not always be able to find work. Says an unemployed Elizabeth McNeil, career counselor at Toronto's York University: "This has been the worst of all these difficult years I can remember. It's hard to know what to tell the kids."

Even those who find work may end up "underemployed," with jobs well beneath their level of skill. This in turn can be profoundly frustrating and it is not without potentially destructive consequences for the country's future. Says economist Doug Fullerton: "It is among the able, un- and underemployed youth that the seeds of revolution find their most fertile and Manned women, entering the working world after years of training colleges (a task that is not considered "work" by economists and statisticians), are also being seeded because of their lack of experience."

It is as the depressed regions of Canada

where unemployment is at its lowest. "And even the published figures may be understated because the 'participate on site,' the percentage of the population that is considered part of the work force, is so low in eastern Canada. In Newfoundland, the participation rate was just over 45% last year. In the rest of the country, it was 50% or more. In other words, unemployment is so high in Newfoundland that it is as if people drop out of the working population and do not even bother looking for work because they know there is none to be found. Then, since they are not formally searching for jobs, they are not counted as officially unemployed. Economists call this 'discouraged workers' and it was certainly the real unemployment rate in Newfoundland, say, might be closer to 20% than to the 33.6% actually recorded.

How can a country as wealthy as Canada suffer from such high unemployment and underemployment at this time, since the government has blunted both inflation, which caused considerable uncertainty in the business and investment sectors, and the United States, Canada's major trade partner, which because of an economic recession, had an even higher unemployment rate than this country during the past two years (7.5% last year), making it difficult for Ottawa to take effective action? The answer is that the Canadian government's work to well. Many have pointed to a serious finger at the liberalization of unemployment insurance in 1975 as a more encouraging workers, especially young workers, to quit and live off the "dough" instead, a policy sponsored by the Liberal-Creston government. The changes in unemployment insurance caused the jobless rate to rise by up to seven-tenths of one percentage point in the following year. The increase was attributed to people taking unemployment longer to find a job, and to employers not actually giving their jobs to take advantage of unemployment payments. Liberalized unemployment insurance allows people to be choosier about what work they will accept, perhaps a good thing in a recession, but it also allows people to be more satisfied with their jobs. Others blame the schools and universities for churning out, year after year, graduates without the necessary skills to meet the job market, while many employers say Canada's high unemployment is due to a lack of training proficiency on the part of the Canadian worker.

Last October the government introduced a \$300-million job program, to take effect beginning April 1. And in November the government doubled the fee for

\*The average complement rises to a peak in 1978 (NSC 1245, NSC 4, 1971), 1979 (NSC 4, 1979) and 1980 (NSC 4, 1980).

<sup>22</sup>The amphiprisonic state for Canada's sister supermodeling primary which growing common well before the Communist level. The figures for the first nine months of 1958: Sweden 145, Japan 21, Australia 12, France 42, West Germany 46, and the United Kingdom 51.

## Cape Breton: sensations of 'no way out'



The Stenoylex, what's not new is new

For Jim and Ruessels, Gonzalez's sleepless nights brought with worry soaring fuel bills which can't be paid unless they deplete of hourly and day-to-day interest to be endured. But what could be tolerated indefinitely says Ruessels, is the crushing knowledge that nobody seems to care that her 38-year-old husband has been in a state for work more than 10 years, "Clayton [Gonzalez] is a very hard worker, 30-year-old, 30-year-old, 30-year-old," "You can only take so much of before you have a breakdown. I don't know how you can ever adjust to it."

Jim Gonzalez, along with hundreds of others in Snyder, still has job when a gradual fall in production at the city's steel works and the obsolescence in the area closed to 30%. Jim says he was able to take home about \$150 a week when he was laid off. "I was able to get a mortgage deduction for a house he built since we moved. With unemployment insurance he was roughly \$100 a week. The un-

played in Sydney, he says, have simply lost the will to fight and they live in dread of the day their unemployment insurance will run out and they'll have to turn to social welfare payments.

The *Stewies* and their four-year-old daughter, Holly, are not starving but there are no kitts in their lives, so holidays and three unpaid full bills. For Rainaldi, the daily worry results in a steady dosage of tranquilizers prescribed by the family doctor. To keep food bills down, the *Stewies* make homemade bread and stew and mix whole milk with milk powder to use as baby formula. "I'm not a person who likes to import anything other than the possibility of the couple ending a local trades school later this year, if things work out," says Jim. "People started up they figure what's the sense? They're tired of *cochise*." GLENN/STANLEY

## How the jobless turn into statistics

Once a month Statistics Canada sends out close to 1 000 people to interview 40 000 families across Canada about their activities the previous week. Interviewers ask a series of questions, beginning with "Did you do any work at all last week, not counting work around the house?" StatCan uses the answers to calculate Canada's monthly unemployment rate.

Those who worked the week before the survey, even if only part time, are considered employed. Those who did not work but actively sought jobs are considered unemployed. But anyone who did not work, was not searching, and was not laid off is not considered part of the "labor force."

The StatCan survey, first instituted in 1945, has come under attack from other

government agencies in the past. From 1970 to 1972, when the country experienced high unemployment, StatCan and the finance department came on a running battle over the validity of the jobless figures. Critics helped prompt a major internal review of the survey by StatCan in 1972. The review showed that the survey had, indeed, exaggerated the amount of unemployment among males but it had also underestimated the jobless rate of females. The net effect on the total unemployment figure was very slight.

But StatCan continues to refine its survey. By March, it expects to increase the sample from 40,000 to 55,000 households to provide more accurate

estimates of unemployment in the various regions.

But Laidman wants to \$200 million. But there is pressure for even more, especially with the new Carter administration in the White House. "We are looking for a massive job program involving other people and the tax cuts amounting to almost \$30 billion over the next two years. A large number of people are looking for a massive corporate tax cuts next. But, Prince Masekai Tloane, a spokesman recognizing the changing nature of unemployment told the provincial government that the province must recognize it that pumping up demand may threaten inflation without remedying the problems of unacceptable regional unemployment. He said that the province is facing redundancy institutional problems in changing jobs or gaining access to particular regions. He said that the lack of a clear vision of the future of the young people and older women returning to the labor force." For these problems special solutions, not a tax cut or major spending program, are needed, said

Some of the new, or recycled, ideas being put forward include:

\*Compulsory service for young people, either in the military or in some socially useful field, with the federal government paying their salaries

• "Affirmative action" Another controversial idea. It is backed by interest groups and the state and involves the hiring of women and other "disadvantaged" people such as natives and the handicapped on a priority basis.

“Work sharing.” The federal government has already announced its intention to adopt that scheme, at least on an experimental basis in depressed regions. Where a plant is about to lay off say, 10% of its employees, the government would ask the company to keep them and shorten the work week for all employees by 10%. The government would then subsidize everyone’s salary to make up for the lost work time.

• Pressure on the program and universities to gear their education system more to the job market so that labor force "needs" are not chronically unmet.

By the early 1980s, at the crash of women and young people trying to make the labor force begin to show, economists forecast Canada may develop labor shortages rather than surpluses. In the meantime, however, the federal government is left facing the enormous problems created by the rising and rapidly changing nature of unemployment.

IAN URSIGER

QUEBEC

### An exercise in futility?

When René Lévesque greeted supporters after his first cabinet meeting, in 1977, tanned and relaxed from two weeks in Mexico, he had a series of announcements that all pointed to the rapid reorganization of the new government: the Quebec con-

only. He expressed the hope that an agreement signed with visiting French Foreign Trade Minister Andre Rosa would result in economic co-operation between France and Quebec on the same scale as the successful cultural exchanges between the two governments and said the details of a new "buy-Quebec" purchasing policy for his administration would be released soon.

Later, Finance Minister Jacques Fournier added a surprise economic announcement of his own. Quebec, he declared, was downgrading its inflation Central Commission to the status of an advisory body—meaning that federal wage controls would no longer be rigidly applied to the province's public service workers. The decision prompted a blast from federal Finance Minister Donald Mac-

\**Leaves are covered in a layer of 'goldfish' for making mounds to avoid any further of course. This means all the forest is full of the weeds they are using all day and it will be followed by just chaos once they find the... a common one, where the other is common.*

Donald, who called it "an amazing movie."

Levinson's most interesting assumption must be that the government would commit to the financial rescue of Tracoll, a struggling, worker-owned textile and clothes company in Se. Jerome, north of Montreal.

Levinson's action was not unexpected for many. Québec's Tracoll has become a symbol of the province's fight for control of its own resources and industries. However, given the precarious state of the Canadian textile industry, it is a risky symbol for the new government to adopt.

Until 1954, Regent Knitting Mills has been a major employer in St. Jerome, operating as a traditional family company in a low-wage industry in a small town. Founded in 1916, it had reached its peak of prosperity in 1943, when it employed 1,300 people. By 1954 the number of employees had dropped to 480, more than three times only a few cents more than the minimum wage. It had a bad record in labor relations, an aging work force, and a gross fac-



Each pair of jeans Tripp's is coming machine, and an unidentified worker at her sewing machine (see left) is still a significant threat observed at local and national gun shows.



74 L4

tary that had been virtually unacknowledged since its construction.

When Régine closed its doors in 1974, after a labor dispute, the workers decided to form a company and run the factory themselves. In February, 1975, Trucold took possession of the plant, with a staff of 160. With the help of a public campaign for funds and a grant from the Liberal government, the workers were able to buy the building and machinery in 1975, for \$650,000. However, the capital funds were never sufficient and, partly because of problems of marketing and distribution, the fledgling enterprise was on the point of collapse in early January. The Quebec government then stepped in to fund the company and provide management expertise. It has saved the experiment in workers' control for the time being.

The new factory regime is a pragmatic mixture of innovation and tradition. Management is elected by and responsible to the employees, reporting to general assemblies. The title of boss has been abolished and replaced by "préposé technique" and "préposé finance"—representative positions that are filled through elections by the workers on the floor. However, the elected players intend to keep the time clock. "It was a symbol of security for many," explained Trucold's administrator Jacques Houde. "They were used to it, and suddenly brought back part of the old regime. But that's wearing off." The trend is a mixed one, easy to recognize in the aged factory that, in places, looks like a scene from Charles Chaplin's *Modern Times*. "It's very difficult to see," says Albert Rock, who has worked in the factory since 1959. "There used to be pressure all the time. But the more you push people, the less they want to work. Now people come in early."

The problem for the Parti Québécois government is that, while the experiment is a magnificent symbol, it is occurring in a dying industry. Paradoxically, part of the cocktail of the textile industry (which, in the clothing sector, has 70% of its employees in Quebec) are caused by Quebec's relative prosperity. As the level of education and standard of living rise, fewer and fewer people are attracted to what has been traditionally a low-wage industry.

The government's assistance to Trucold is not likely to materialize as a significant deficit but there were indications in Quebec early this month that it may be the forerunner of much broader, more expensive intervention in the field of private industry. A prime target is likely to be the province's lacustrine and timber-based salmon industry. Asbestos has been a sore point in Quebec for generations. Traditionally employees with poor labor relations (the asbestos strike in 1969 is remembered by many as the first spark of the change in Quebec that was to come a decade later) and more recently accused of permitting unsafe health hazards for employees, the five major asbestos companies in Quebec add to their unpopularity by shipping ver-

minally all of the asbestos they mine out of the province for processing. But aside from the social objectives of their nationalizing attempt at buying 51% of the shares of one of the companies—the two options apparently confer only the asbestos industry represents a pure Quebec accounts for 35% of the world's production, and meets 51% of the asbestos used in the Western world. In addition, the price has recently skyrocketed, a 36% increase in 1974 and a 25% increase in 1975.

Quebec is looking at the two largest companies Chasidex-John-Manville Co. Limited and the Asbestos Corporation Limited. The Ministry of Natural Resources under the Bouchard government recommended acquiring 51% stake of asbestos Corporation (at a cost more than \$60 million); however, Thomas Sales of the New York brokerage firm of Smith Barney Hents Upham & Co. Inc. suggests the more likely prospect for a private sale of control would be John-Manville, but at a much greater cost.

A spokesman for the new Minister of Natural Resources, Yves Bérubé, has said that a policy will be announced before the end of the month. That would make it just about the time René Lévesque is in New York, awaiting to the major parts of World Series. They will be very interested in what he has to say.

## THEN WT

### Getting off the booze

In the Northwest Territories town of Frobisher Bay, the final outrage came when an eight-year-old Inuit youngster was thrown from a motorcycle driven by his

unemployed father and killed. In the tiny Arctic community of Sledvik it was a series of drunken, violent brawls that finally spared residents, and in Res-Eldo local anger was ignited by gangs of drunks who crashed havoc widely in a semi-rudimentary part of the hinterland known as Victoria.

In all three centres and in a rapidly growing number of other settlements across the Northwest Territories, the response to local drunkenness has been as dramatic as it has been uncoordinated in the hard-drinking Northern Frontier. Convinced that chronic alcoholism is at the root of most violent encounters among young people, community leaders in many northern areas have begun pressing either for outright prohibition, in the 1920s style or strict liquor rationing. In the Dorset Inuit settlement of Res-Eldo, 60 miles northwest of Yellowknife, the bar has been the scene. There, under attempted to the North's liquor laws which enable each community to set its own policies, the people voted last year to make Res-Eldo the only place in Canada where it is illegal to have liquor served any circumstances at any time. In Frobisher Bay, on Baffin Island, a petition from 300 citizens brought about the closing of the government liquor store, the bar in the eastern Arctic, while in Pond Inlet and Fort Resolution, rationing systems have been established. The same 15 more northern communities are expected to vote on liquor rationing.

"In 1975, the alcohol lobby may continue, not in the Northwest Territories but in the Northwest Territories," a spokesman for the Inuit Association in Ottawa said in a press release last week. "It is a problem that is a problem in the Northwest Territories."



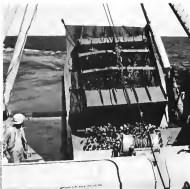
The Gent Ranges Cafe in Yellowknife is a growing "downtown" well-stocked with

been impossible. In Frobisher, for example, senior Staff Sergeant Dick Watt says every liquor-related crime in the book has dropped off substantially. The local pub's "drunk tank" is virtually empty and the Baffin Correctional Centre, usually overflowing with Frobisher prisoners, is only half full. School principal Lynn Nash says school attendance in Frobisher has soared, fifteen among students have dropped and no longer does he see kids coming to school beaten or celebrated. Adds Nash: "In the library now, rarely do we see a kid fighting on the floor. We used to have a dozen kids hating in the book stacks during a sleep because they were kept up all night by drinking and fighting adults. Reports from Res-Eldo and other bar-hoed settlements indicate similar positive results.

Not everyone, however, is happy with the effects of the prohibitionist move. Res-Eldo secretary-manager Peter Anderson says liquor is still being consumed in large quantities although he concedes social problems have changed since the bar. Says Anderson: "The previous drinking pattern was that one not only became inebriated, one ended up much later in jail. And the result of every weekend was a night in jail, an appearance in court, a few hours in the hospital. I'm not saying the drinking has stopped. I know people are drinking to excess (often), but they're being quiet about it now." A number of those living in the North are also upset by the liquor rationing.

But many experts on the North are optimistic that the spreading support for liquor rationing will prove beneficial in the long run for the native people. They point out that widespread use of liquor is not an ingrained attitude, since northern natives were allowed to drink on the same basis as whites only in the late 1930s. But some social problems remain. Richard W. Lewis, a White Mountain councillor from Res-Eldo, foresees a great danger that people will start drinking to great excess in Yellowknife, where booze is still perfectly legal, so do not drink. Whether it will be the same for the 60 miles or so in Yellowknife's system, he feels like "getting drunk up." And there is a danger possibility he adds, that a few fatal deaths after a night of drinking in Yellowknife, or a case of a drunk freezing to death on the highway, will set off public sympathy for prohibition. Says Wildford: "Nobody will know the result of this until the winter is out."

SAUCY COOPER



A Kennecott Copper ship sailing on the Pacific; every man for himself?

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SAUCY COOPER

## The final battleground

It risks to one of the largest diplomatic conferences since the Congress of Vienna in 1815 and it's almost certainly the longest-running treaty since the world's largest gatherings ever convened. But when the seventh international Law of the Sea conference in Geneva next month, a conference—either failure or a successful negotiated accord governing the future use of the world's oceans—should finally be in sight.

And, as delegates from the 156 participating countries prepare for the meeting

specifically convened by Norway, the issues most far will neck their efforts is a three-year dispute over how to make the enormous mineral wealth lying untapped on the ocean floor. For Canada, the United States and other nations, the problem is that it takes an overriding importance that few had anticipated in early stages of the conference, which has been running since late 1973. Other areas, such as the establishment of 200-mile offshore fishing zones,\* regulations governing marine pollution and scientific marine research, are either moving settlement or have been pushed into the background by the battle over mining. Says Alta Bentley, head of the Canadian delegation to the conference and one of the country's ablest diplomats: "If you look at [the struggle over seabed mining], you think the conference is a disaster."

At odds in the contest are influences of dollars to revenues to be gained from mining potential seabed nodules—rich in nickel, cobalt, manganese, copper and other metals—lying on the seabed. But the danger for Canada, the world's largest seabed producer, arises out of a six-decade-old precedent, now officially exposed by the U.S. decision calling for enhanced exploration of the nodules specifically for their nuclear content. Sources within the

\*Canada declared a 200-mile offshore fishing zone January 4, 1974. The United States and several other countries have followed suit, but the U.S. has not yet formally announced its own 200-mile zone.

U.S. delegation say Washington is intent on becoming self-sufficient in fuel and other strategic metals and the faster way of doing this is to exploit the vast resources of the seabed. But says Charles Elliott, an adviser to the Canadian delegation, development on the scale proposed by the Americans would flood traditional international markets and would eliminate nickel mining in Canada—along with the nearly \$800 million in exports the industry generates annually—within 25 years. Says Elliott: "The United States proposes to increase the ocean mining of nickel at a maximum rate of 65 a year. That would mean a loss of greater employment [in Canada] the loss of whole communities based on nickel mining [such as Thompson, Manitoba; Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta; and Copper Cliff and Falconbridge in Ontario] and a great loss to the economy."

Canada has mounted a sustained attack on the American proposal, arguing that a formula should be adopted that ties the volume of seabed production directly to world demand and would leave plenty of room for increases in land-based mining. But American officials have steadfastly refused to alter their position, some of them arguing gravely that Canada can no longer be relied on as a secure outside source of nickel in light of Ottawa's decision to phase out its export-based mining. America's take-over of Canada, they believe, is the likelihood of growing that large mining companies from both the United States and Canada, in the absence of any agreement on production levels, will begin to exploit seabed resources. "The Americans pick their choice—subsidized, perhaps by the U.S. government—within the next year or two. At least two Canadian firms are known to be interested already: INCO Ltd., the world's biggest nickel-producing company, heads an international seabed mining consortium which includes West German and Japanese firms and Noranda Mines Ltd. is part of a similar overseas-led by Kennecott Copper Corp. as American firm.

Even if the unexpected should happen and some production-limiting formula is negotiated, the problem of who will do the actual mining will remain. Third World countries want to keep control of the mining venture in the United Nations where they have a voting majority and they want an international organization to do all the mining, industrialized countries, on the other hand, have suggested a consortium that would involve establishing a new international organization to set policy guidelines for seabed mining, but they insist that private companies be allowed to carry out the work. As the news reared of talks approaches, there are signs of movement from either side. But one senior Canadian diplomat involved in the discussions: "The mining race may well be the race that works the whole conference. If that happens, and companies from various countries start fighting over seabed

mineral rights, the implications for world peace and security are genuinely frightening."

## B.C.

### The kid had such promise

"I had confidence some thing was going to happen," said the young but emotional wife, "and that I was a part of making that happen." Art Weeks, a special adviser to Economic Development Minister Don Phillips and a well-known member of Premier Bill Bennett's political inner circle, was explaining his involvement in the Grindy Valley Pipeline affair, a political imbroglio that badly scarred what had otherwise looked like the start this month of a promising new legislative session for the year-old Social Credit government.

Weeks' role in the affair surfaced when it was learned he had worked on a government decision to approve a \$100-million natural gas pipeline in northern BC's Grindy Valley area and then purchased 3,000 shares of a company standing to gain from the deal before the decision was made public last December 10. "I think in time they'll be worth a lot," Weeks said modestly of his shares of Cheyenne Petroleum Ltd. Weeks bought last winter at an average \$1.20 a share and the stock was selling at two dollars a share in early January. Weeks argued he had done nothing wrong and refused to accept when his purchases became known. He was subsequently fired in late December. By mid-January, after three more government employees had lost their jobs for similar dabbling in the market, it became clear that what Weeks had "naïvely happened" was a lot more than even he had bargained for.

Acting swiftly, Premier Bill Bennett asked Sir, Seymour Crum, British Water Works Board to head a public inquiry in late January into "any wrongdoing" in the

affair including land speculation along the proposed pipeline route and influence peddling.

It was a Social Credit tale, one who knew the inside on Weeks: Tired of hearing game plan off the cocktail circuit about Weeks' stock involvement, MLA Stephen Rogers (Vancouver South) bumping into Attorney General Gaudin at a Vancouver liquor store, started out the story and asked him to look into it. A government probe under the Securities Act began, with the help of the RCMP, on December 16, and less than a week later Weeks was fired by an order-in-council.

In the meantime, assistant Phillips employee, Art Cameron, his company secretary in Dawson Creek, had resigned in a hurry, admitting he held shares in Grindy Petroleum Ltd. another company with holdings in the gas fields.

Bennett had so far resisted demands that Phillips, the man whose employees made the trouble, should resign. Although Phillips says he has merely continued "direct criticism" in his own judgment in firing Weeks in the first place has been called into question. Weeks had been a co-teacher with the Social Credit caucus credited with performing some campaign "dirty tricks" during 1975. He finally quit after admitting he donated a campaign donation cheque for \$10,000 to a campaign of a former member Norman Levy to make it look as though it had been made personally. "I like the way he gets things done," Phillips had said of Weeks when he asked him to reenter the Social Credit as his assistant. This was the first public complaint paid to Weeks, a 32-year-old former publisher of a small-town newspaper, Mission. Weeks himself had become more conspicuous. Contacted by telephone and asked to confirm a simple message—his name—Weeks barely said he denied it and hung up.

JUDITH THORP



Weeks (left) and Phillips should the size of the cabinet he visited on the bench?

## MELT A CANADIAN WINTER IN WARM SUNNY FLORIDA.

Warm, sunny Florida is the perfect place to melt a Canadian winter. So many great places to go. So many wonderful things to see. And fabulous lots to do.

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# George Chuvalo is still on his feet

Never mind that he's 40, overweight and a might-have-been, or that he's back in the ring mainly to plug a new soft drink. The man has class

By Barbara Amiel

The trouble was hardly anyone showed up. The press conference to announce the March 7, 1977 fight between heavyweight George Chuvalo and Bobby ("Pretty Boy") Feltous was held in the posh motel audience of Toronto's downtown Holiday Inn on December 3. The two trays of champagne and the three silver chafing dishes containing some indeterminate points cardinals were laid out neatly next to the caviar and paper napkins and the multi-shell bar had seven bottles—eye, gin, vodka, whisky, vermouth and red and white Canadian wine—all lined up next to one another waiting for a thirsty pressman to sign.

A fellow from the antichain *Montreal News* did arrive. A consultant from the CBC's local French station, *CBC*, appeared and placed his 200-plus pounds of St. Urbain Street bulk draped with anisols and raddishes on one of the table folding chairs lining the room and proceeded to purchase the stiffness with looking.

"Ain't nobody coming, eh," he shouted to the nervously pacing promoters. There was no one present from the three major Toronto newspapers, so all the attention was focused by *Le Daily Star* on one press-heavyweight local one-broadcast *News* Williams. Williams, who carefully avoided the bar stool stowed on the seldom-used ground, appeared at the cocktail with chewing pencil, getting himself up for what to him the situation obviously called for—some tough questioning. The promoters at the fight bar stilly at one end of the room like the parents at a mixed faith marriage—it is standard for the children's sake, but wearing black, Chuvalo and Feltous looked the local warily sucking in their stomachs and simple portions of pizza. As he passed at the doorway of the room, George Chuvalo grunted and over "break," he said, "this is just a half-assed press conference. They called it for 12:30 to 3:30 p.m. What kind of a dumb thing do you do that?"

"How do you expect us to take this fight seriously?" asked an announcer. Brian Williams, looking from the punchy 40-year-old Chuvalo who last fought more than two years ago to the soft when chosen of February 34 springing out between the jacket and pants at his burgandy leather suit, telling more about his three years of fighting



Illustrates that any sports of life.

"Boxing is getting a rotten name because of fights like this," continued Williams. "Mickey Mouse stuff. These men ought to have raised lights ago." Shit! roared the bilingual critic, now draped across the bar. "Do you people know what this fight is worth about?"

It turned clear he didn't. Feltous and promoters looked at one another. They had money to make and deals first stretched far beyond the water-and-spice-sucked career of a boxing man. The comeback of George Chuvalo? Well, that was of some interest to George himself and of some minor interest to the promoters, but only a moment in the larger scheme of things. And to Canadians the return of George Chuvalo, one best heavyweight ever should mean something else as well. It is a sign of what boxing has come to in this country and of what to look at if you want to understand not just the suspicion that someone boxing—the mobsters, the rounders and the city men—but more importantly, the choice itself that has all but wiped out the sport in English Canada.

He was one Great Canadian Hope. George Chuvalo, the flat-faced high

check-boned son of Hungarian parents whose forefathers had survived the massacre of the Turks, the hostilities of the Sixties and made a mean Yagoutis to the active paradise of Toronto's west end. His mother was so good at plucking chickens that her boss let her bring her only son to the chicken processing factory where the world. So it was that Irving Ungerman, the poultry czar of Ontario, came to rock George Chuvalo's belly carriage.

By 17, Chuvalo was Canadian amateur heavyweight champion. At 21 he was a professional and the Canadian heavyweight champion. But being heavyweight champion brings in something slightly better the salary of your average chicken plucker in a country like Canada, where boxing is generally viewed as an afternoon only marginally less undesirable than rehashing and clearing a niche below bank account unemployment. Chuvalo just didn't have the connections or the cash to move into the big leagues and promote himself. So in 1964 Ungerman became his manager. Faced by a desire to see not only George's name at lights but his own as well, he acted smart spending the money necessary to break into the big time. The big purse. The big names. Joe Frazier, Muhammad Ali, Sonny Liston. As much as \$65,000 a fight for Chuvalo and half more than expenses, going to Uge more together with the substantial risk of being on there talking it up and negotiating with the Beautiful Black Cat.

Ungerman and Chuvalo. They came close, but they never quite made it to the top. They were always one fight away from the big payday, the sign-out with the million-dollar purse and the closed movie rights worth a few more million with the magazine continued-magazine dander being sweet money. If he had beaten Ernie Terrell, if he had won against Philomena.

All the while, he was out. The first Canadian boxer to be in the money. A man who couldn't wouldn't be knocked down. "A punching bag," said Ring magazine, not entirely without a note of respect for the Canadian fighter who seemed almost preposterous to pass, whose thighs would wobble and knees buckle, arms inclined to turn to jelly but who then would move forward again even when seen in the fight with



Toronto's main station, CITY TV, sponsored the co-production with Ungerleith in 1973 of an amateur-professional boxing night. Remaining fighters as young as seven years old, the game in Toronto captivated with kids wanting to learn how to fight. The program lasted for three years, making celebrities of such athletes as Canadian amateur champions (70-pound version) Mark "Killer" Saunders and (80-pound) Bob "Dynamite" DuRoi. At this Canadian amateur championships, some 600 kids took part in matches in Kitchener and Toronto with the finals at CITY TV.

But the CIO program was too expensive for the station's tiny, one-show operation to finance. "We wrote the presidents of the unions and asked them to be the sponsor it," says CIO president Morris Zimmerman "and they all thought it was a marvelous idea—for some other guy." Clearly the premise that Imperial Oil found in Atlantic City for Canada and the U.S. was not a good one. The station was chosen to be the "world of home." The station's grants were having the same problem. The Ontario government, for example, couldn't find more than the occasional income grant of \$1,500 for the buying of a house. The day-to-day operation of the program was too costly, and the station was not successful in obtaining a grant to fund a national tour of no interest. Better to finance square dancing on summer evenings in middle-class districts. The touring grants had to look elsewhere for resonance and this found in the "black community." The station's grants to the black community were for the kids who wanted to learn braiding to do a stylized fighting found the neighborhood gangs filled with razor blades and being run by men with dubious records in Canada and the United States. Those grants that went to the black community were for the teens—over-poor blacks in basement under-co-operated laundries. The kids didn't cure of course. They simply wanted to box.

In Toronto East End housing and the black community were the focus. The station's grants to the black community were for the north a large 1,000 kids band, devotedly trained a large pool of black kids named Kasey Cleveland. Cleveland is one of those curious combinations of good and bad that has enough good to keep his kids going a tight line for one-week, driving, and the black community. The station's grants to the black community were for the teens—over-poor blacks in basement under-co-operated laundries. The kids didn't cure of course. They simply wanted to box.

"His program has helped enormously," says Mike Rankin, principal of nearby Coppin Chinese school. "Kids like to find their pecking order and the boxing program has cut down hood puns and fighting in the school yard. We're encouraging the kids to go to the gym." Local merchants claim profits shifted up, "because the kids are afraid Krenow will keep them out of the store."



Chavez is going to All in a 1972 non-title fight, but not necessarily given

gym if we catch them," and no room for no windows broken and fewer magazines lifted they've donated some of the equipment for the club. But when the East End Housing And Youth Centre applied to Westminster the extremely wealthy fund the Olympic lottery system has created for funds to keep the gym going, they didn't even raise an eyebrow.

It may have been a chicken-or-the-egg situation but the anti-bossing movement which spread among (a) a brutal sport and (b) the special division of mothers' centralization of the household, was a sign of a new era. The respectable woman's tiny, large mind, the corruption and decay of the paternalist system, the loss of the woman's spirit in Canada. Being wrong, women of colonial workers, who in Canada seemed to group more comfortably on the pages of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* was an acknowledgment of the new era. The woman's culture. "Does any Englishman or woman," asked the *Globe* in one of its several bar-broom-articles, "will accept the badly brewed proposition that there is some connection between mathematics and the study of the records of the legislature, and that, if the study of the records would have been helpful to point out that man's impulse to stand up and fight—which enabled him to survive in the first place—seemed less reprehensible than some other—say, the study of the records of the legislature, or the study of the records of the legislature, or the study of the records of the legislature." The *Globe* was all encouraged by her social system, which professes chivalry and outrage over bodily aggressiveness in much the same way as our grandfathers expressed shock over heady sex. I suspect people less than the *Globe* were more likely to pick up with some spectacular new biological evidence the ability to stay on one's feet remained very much a part of "manliness."

It was also hoped to remind the man

fortunately endowed that though the human spend a mere 10% of the day lying in bed, that enable them to compose great symphonies or construct modern machines. For the less musically gifted there is a measure of excellence in developing the body to the exhausting demands of the boxing ring, in which standing up and facing a opponent is as much a celebration of spirit as muscle. Tell the edematised con-

and to appear spontaneously, particularly after a boxing death, even though, in terms of danger, boxing rises seventh on the list of occupational sports.

So it was when Chalvala announced he would defend his municipality's Constitution Day parade from a riotous away from his own grounds of inactivity by the Canadian Flood Federation, "I don't fear me for activity" against the non-rated Federation, the closing comment of the City of Ryan Wilkins you believe he left the press conference had some relevance. "I think housing is a very violent sport," said Wilkins, "and I question whether it is a sport at all." He did not seem to make the connection between this and the fact that the Canadian Flood Federation was a non-rated Federation. The Mickey Mouse nature of housing in Canada. Did not it apparently seem to him that if Canadian housing was Mickey Mouse, his attitude might be part of the problem.

The Tardavac promoters of the Chivalre-Frifton Eight incorporated themselves as Gemini Promotions, Inc. At the beginning Gemini Promotions seemed to be headquartered in the Lakeshore apartment of Gemini's "de facto" wife, an expensive California divorcee who had a "no contact" phone number. The difference between a no contact phone number and his partner's was that according to Bell information it was not just a short-term, unlisted number. There was no way to reach her, not even in the confidential Minnesota home of businessman Norman Del Forno, owner of Nanticoke Equipment Co., who had now suspended Salsola as the man in charge of Gemini Promotions. The third member of Gemini Promotions Inc. was a good-looking, 21-year-old, single, white male, a former State Enterprise Finance Club member, who had

It turned out Scorsese, who says that he makes his living through an inflexible system he had worked out at the racetrack, had taken to hanging around the small surgical supply business Ram was managing.



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for his shoeless father and got to talking up the possibility of a Chivalo-Fleeter fight. Sam was an anti-hero boy and well-liked by his parents. For his sixteenth birthday he got a diamond ring which, like an unlisted phone number, seems to be a rare gem among boxing people, and he was in on his father's fight. For his eighteenth birthday he received a gold coin watch. For his twenty-first birthday he was given a gold sovereign as a gift ring. On numerous occasions, like the meeting of Del Florio's he would wear all three at once.

The promoter announced that the fight would cost about \$30,000 (\$10,000 in prize money to Chivalo, \$5,000 to Fleeter) with at least half of that added-up floor. (The Ontario Athletics Commission won't sanction a fight until a \$2,500 bond is posted.) Half of the fight money is assumed had been put up by partner in the student Sam, who had no illusions about making a great deal of money from the fight but wanted to "run a good clean, clean, garbage-free show that will put Gatorade, Thermomix, Inc., a creditable record." The telephone to his father in Florida to discuss the proposition and Sam was in "like we needed a good family man of respectable age to lead things up," explained young Forpione. "and that's where Del Florio came in."

While Gatorade was planning on using the fight to establish its credibility and then quickly move into the more lucrative field of rock concerts, George Chivalo was planning to use the fight to push his latest venture. It had been some time now since George had hosted a boxing match and he wanted to "start something that would run itself." But what?

Enter Arnold Forster.

In his native America where he headed his own marketing and promotion firm Arnold Forster, who'd a great deal of power until Michael Manley was first elected Prime Minister and Arnold became persona non grata there. There was the little matter of his persistent being temporarily lifted by authorities who were convinced that Forster had run the advertising campaign for Manley's opponent in Jamaica's 1972 election. Former prime minister Hugh Shearer: Forster's clients in the Caribbean read his *Forster's* 900 list but he came to Canada to work again with his Canadian wife about all he had was a scrapbook of awards and citations and a good deal of marketing know-how. Just how this polished, handsome assistant of careful tastes in wine, and a perfection for old magazines from time to time, got set up with Chivalo is one of those little precedents of fate that neither seems to want to explain itself nor meet they did and fate published the obvious. "Chivalo's Fruit Punch?" he exclaimed.

The Forster-Chivalo firm set about developing a line of fruit drinks in lightweight, middleweight and heavyweight sizes and offered a well-known independent Canadian food processor SanPac



Chivalo, top partner Forster, and the product they hope to produce to pay a wage?

Foods to help them in the fledgling laboratories of SanPac survive amounts of fruit concentrates and chemicals were sealed, filtered and tasted to produce the appropriate taste.

Food marketing is not a simple business. Developing a fruit punch is one thing. Getting the chain stores to list it on their counters is quite another. That requires capital, a good broker and a good gimmick. The gimmick was clearly Chivalo's name but he had been out of action for some time and his company needed some updating. A little fight for the Canadian heavyweight boxing championship would solve that, but the Canadian Boxing Federation wasn't about to sanction a Chivalo-Fleeter match in a title bout. (According to its current president Edmonton alderman Ray Blazer the federation members never actually meet to decide such

things—they correspond by mail. They do not seem to have done much of anything for Chivalo over the years, nor for heavyweight boxing in Canada. During the 16 years when Chivalo had virtually no worthwhile opponents in Canada and wanted to fight for the British Empire title over the resistance of British boxing interests, which wanted more money up front—the federation dealt with the situation by making some promises to the British Boxing Board of Control. When asked if they contemplated withdrawing recognition of the Empire title unless Canada's Chivalo be given a crack at it Blazer replied somewhat startled, "that sort of action wouldn't be effective. If understood we will listen.")

Chivalo could use the controversial potential in a fight even if it weren't a size match. "Laurie," he concluded this promoter in a whispered ghost conversation, "we could go far for the controversy with the federation. You know what I mean?"

By January of this year, the Chivalo-Fleeter fight was still not on the cards and production was already two months behind schedule. And by January, Chivalo had at least 40 pounds to lose to get into fighting shape and two months in which to do it. But in spite of the dire predictions of food buyers, these guys are in for a big shock if they think the Chivalo name will get them on the shelves; the hypothetical marketing program for the fight the secret occupants of the boxing gym and the cynical sports columnist there remained silent, not saying the details and the gold was George Chivalo himself.

Making and missing appointments, beginning businesses and coming back to start new ones all over again, moving, winning, losing and starting with a pessimism that would cut the middle-weight seasons of temporary ramp follow-up and along-for-the-ride business associates, it was Chivalo who would go the distance. In all his fights they had never knocked him down. Commissioners could make fun of Chivalo standing there, legs apart like a mindless Chinese, taking boxing and physical punishment, but there remained a dignity about a man who would not throw in the towel and take the easy way out. There was a tiny sliver of spirit that steering observers (who themselves would rather sit at the place of a sponsor schoolteacher) could never understand. And in life, as in the ring, Chivalo will serve with some personal decency. When he goes into the ring Manley, he makes one last stand, or so he says, in fruit punches, or just to pick up a needed \$10,000. He will do it with charm and with guts. Canada may have let its boxing world rest, but in George Chivalo we managed to produce a heavyweight in spirit and in physique. It was not Chivalo who was Mickey Mouse. As in so many other things it was we who were Mickey Mouse in the unconcerned face of excellence.

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since persons would transfer money from rich to poor, health services would be provided by taxing the wealthy for the aid of all. It didn't work out as planned. In fact, as many countries benefit from insurance in favor of the affluent, these persons for example, that not based on previous earnings allow richer need people to draw a proportionately larger dose of national resources at the expense of the poor. A man who earns \$20,000 and collects a 6% premium will pay \$15,000 an easily, somebody who earns \$5,000 will draw \$3,000 from the same fund.

In France, public funds finance health services for 100,000 citizens, while 16 mil-

lion others, known as the "overlooked" in the face of bureaucracy calling to bureaucrats across a paper jungle. Welfare systems designed to protect the help-poor ones themselves be cruel. A recent report by Britain's health service commissioner listed 51 instances in which hospital staff behaved with callous brutality. In one case a man who received a surgical operation for his wife's death arrived at the hospital to find his body lying in a hall across a mattress in the floor. In another case a physician never arrived for an appendicitis operation called and the concerned nurse.

In Britain's welfare state, the poverty

the point of it all? Wilson argues that the welfare state has mismanaged money in health services and crisscrossed at private citizens, who apply for benefits they don't need because, after all, they paid for them. "There is a certain amount of acceptance and bailing on one side, and a certain amount of opportunities on the other. It becomes a war of all against all."

If there is such widespread and deep-seated dissatisfaction with the welfare state, why does it survive? Perhaps the answer is Winston Churchill once said of democracy: every alternative appears worse. Like the Jewels at Stockholm's Grand Hotel, most of us feel that "one must be civilized," even if it costs a lot. Or, as Dr. Weber said in Vienna: "It seems that the state owes a maximum debt to its people. We don't want to go the way of the Americans."

The way of the United States has been to adopt some but not pieces of the welfare state and reject others. The United States has an adequate social security system for the elderly, limited Medicare and food subsidies but there is as yet no health scheme, no adequate national unemployment insurance, while family support payments vary tremendously from state to state. The resulting maladjust is neither cheap nor effective. Conservative writer M. Stanton Evans has calculated that U.S. spending on social welfare rose from \$18 billion in 1960 to \$71 billion in 1971. If the increase alone—\$53 billion—had been divided among the nation's 25 million poor every family of four would receive an annual income of \$18,200. Poverty would disappear, but most of the money expenditure on its way through the system. Today the United States has just as many poor as it had in 1960. It also has more bureaucracy and higher bills. American health spending has jumped by 75% over the past two years to \$137.5 billion annually. But health services in many states remain shockingly inadequate.

The U.S. approach seems to be both more demanding and less far than the European one. Under the European food stamp program, for example, those who pass a means test are permitted to buy stamps for discount prices—a family of six with a net monthly income of \$400 pays \$125 for stamps that will buy \$200 worth of foodstuffs—free of office, banded, banded, banded. The ten-billion-dollar program fattens the wallets of cardboard (many of whom bid for their prices for welfare customers), farmers (who use the system to dump surplus crops) and the retailers who run it. Anyone who thinks it does much for the spirits of the poor must have never watched their wallets drain as they shuffle through a food-stamp line.

One of the reasons that New York City recently closed its 117th Street financial aid facility was that it provided adequate welfare benefits which drew Americans from other regions. They very rarely dragged the city under. Where is the fairness in such

a system? Or, indeed, where is its efficiency? In Washington, too, Barry P. Wilson, vice-president of Blue Cross, recently told a Senate subcommittee that the capital area "will have as many of its 100,000 hospital beds by 1980. Those beds will acquire capital expenditures of at least \$120 million, and above \$70 million a year to maintain. They will be a crucial factor in hospital costs, which will average \$450 per patient day by the end of 1980." In Washington, only the very rich and the very poor—those on Medicaid—can afford to be sick.

The failures of the European welfare state are written in red ink, the failures of

of the high cost of decent food; as the United States the poor often eat dog food. A Senate committee on nutrition reported in 1974 that "one third of the poor food purchased in stores is eaten by humans," and a poor man study suggested that "the poor consume a significant part of the diet of at least 725,000 households, affecting some one million persons." If Europeans, to Americans, seem less active and dole, Americans, to Europeans, seem a little less thoughtful. A nation that promotes family breakups—because two Americans living alone can draw more welfare than a married couple—has to reach the moral abyss of responsibility.

So the costly, expensive welfare state is pushed up and kept in operation. Just as it is borrowed from left and right, it is often supported by both sides. "We all attack the welfare state," says Trevor Deane, assistant administrator of the Scottish Council of Social Services, "but not the idea of collective action to solve individual difficulties. The dilemma is that, by providing welfare care, the welfare state has become increasingly valuable, and now we have reached the point where people rely on the state too much. They are encouraged to rely on benefits; they become part of the system; the welfare state was supposed to rid them."



The poverty circle in Britain remains intact; in fact the number of real poor may be higher

low people live in substandard housing, lacking modern plumbing. While British hospitals crumble, public authorities are building leisure centres with aqua-aerobic stunts, ball and athletic studios. And every nation sports its own crop of affluent brats who live in semi-detached mansions or the best of hotel medical clinics in frequency due of the affluent middle classes who have learned to think the welfare state most effective. Among the poor are too tired or too ignorant even to get what is coming to them. At Bradford, of Scotland's housing program notes that "about 35% of the people living in council (public) housing could be collecting rent allowances but don't know how to do so."

The politicians are frequently so complex that the bureaucracy themselves can't find their way through the undergrowth. A "simplified" handbook on West Germany's social benefits, run to 160 pages,

could not have been broken nor even badly done. Sociologist J. C. Kinnell of Leeds University in a study of *Poverty and Equality* in Britain concludes that "during the period 1960-72 it would appear that there has been almost a doubling of the numbers below at or just above the poverty line." Kinnell makes the welfare state from well to the left, the solution "modification of the working class", and characterizes it as "low and less capitalistic", "self-defeating" and "increasingly irrational." Thanks to the right of the political spectrum and agreement, Arthur Bellin, an economist with the Institute of Economic Affairs in London—which takes a line descended from Adam Smith—notes that "the original idea was to take from the rich and give everyone a minimum level of services, and that was fine. But now we are using people to reach that those with below average incomes are paying for the benefits. You begin to ask what the hell is



'Socialism costs too much.' But costs would be more bearable if results were happier

the U.S. system are often written in lighter materials, such as lead. In Britain, they are written on the wall of the office: on the United States, about six eating tables in London's Hackney hospital, they now do better because the budget, in half a dozen months, American welfare people wonder if they will eat each day.

Nothing new. The Washington *Star* has a story about an Arlington, Virginia, girl of 15 who had brain cancer. Without adequate and the family faced a nightmare of mounting bills, they had to tell themselves give up all business and even work and leave the glass stories that the girl needed to take blood tests. The day the *Star* reported called the registration assigned for a family of five—one box of biscuits, one pillow of milk, one margarine and a dash of butter lard. They did not know where their next meal was coming from.

In Sweden, the disadvantaged complex



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One of the reasons New York nearly went under was that it provided decent welfare payments

This is a cruel dilemma. Crazier ones are experienced by the Cleveland women who turned so passionate to support her children: the parents who, school districts in Oregon became supporters, acted of going for them: the children I have seen in out-cast hotels in Mobile, Alabama, the deserted dwellers of Denver and Los Angeles and Chicago. In Texas one of the richest regions in the world, even than one out of every five families officially designated as poor get any public aid at all, and what they get averages one dollar per day per person. The Texas welfare system is rapidly spending less than the money appropriated for it: in 1976 it showed a surplus of \$40 million in its food stamp program and in aid to dependent children. This is good news for Texas citizens but not for the Texas poor.

Canadians can learn something from both the European and American systems. We can learn, for example, that there are sharp limits to the welfare load that can be borne by any state. The old notion that increasing benefits could be paid for by increasing production has proved to be a cruel hoax. When Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey brought down his own budget in December 1976, saying Britain's public spending by 1985 would rise the next two years, and promising to restore profits to industry, he was admitting how wrong his government had been in assuming that money for ever-expanding services could somehow be squeezed out of the economy.

Most experts in Europe and North America agree that welfare costs must be brought under control before the system

refrains under its own weight. But how? There are proposals and hopes and wild guesses, but no general agreement. Arthur Seldon of London's Institute of Economic Affairs, for example, believes that most of the welfare system could be scrapped and replaced by a negative income tax, those who need help would get it automatically, in the form of cash, and could then shop around among private shops, companies. One advantage of this proposal—a pet theory of conservative American economist Milton Friedman—is that it would end the wastage of such universal schemes as the family allowance, which is paid to rich and poor alike, without having to impose a depressing means test.

Other critics support less drastic reforms. "What we would like to see is a sort of devolution of responsibility," says Scotland's Trevor Davies. "We think if you put the planning into local hands, into voluntary agencies, into local groups, and so forth, instead of trying to run everything through a centralized bureaucracy, you would save money and provide better service."

Many critics have suggested that the process of making decisions on welfare—which was supposed to protect the elderly from senile costs, but thousands to bankrupt many government pension funds—should be ended. Still others have argued that all that is required is tighter financing of welfare programs, or conservation of welfare to its proper role of providing only a last resort, house-help system for those in dire need, find the fails and failures, they say, and the budget will balance itself. "Over" fees to discourage abuse of "free" services have also been used, with varying degrees of success.

The voices of so many experts, each with his own prescriptions for solutions, naturally tend to be heard with a certain degree of cynicism. It was the experts, after all, who also said this country is at the right place, and we have the right to treat our children by creating heaven on earth with welfare. Yet some conclusions can be drawn from recent experience at home and abroad. First, it is not likely that, despite all the rhetoric, any state will decide in the near future to dismantle the welfare state. One of the few acts of Sweden's new conservative government was to reassure the nation that the system would be left essentially as it is. Secondly, if a reform, not revolution, that the system seems to require, the U.S. alternative suggests that what is needed is a scalpel, not a hatchet. And finally, it is obvious that unless people of good will on the left and right can come together to make the necessary reforms, to cut costs, restore humanity and re-establish common sense in the system, it will eventually come crashing down. The question then, is: will the powers that be be informed? And whether the correction will be applied by the advocates of a humanitarian approach to welfare or by its enemies? >

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# Business

Mainly because of the meat? No, mainly because of the president

A. J. E. Child, president of Burns Foods Limited, is a talking acquaintance with a perfume for pious three-piece suits, a formal man whose words in fact more ready than his given name. Arthur You'd find him, 60, every day, behind a massive black-legged desk at his home, cluttered by as much as an antebellum in his office several miles away from the Burns packing plant in the flood-and-guts atmosphere of the Calgary stockyards. It's hard to imagine—open from 10 to 11 a.m. every workday—a more unlikely encounter in the line of the old-time cattle business. But Burns, who founded the company in 1909. Yet Child is the man who made the company drive bankruptcy when he became president in 1966 and turned it into an industrial giant which will probably exceed \$300 million in sales this year, the leading industry in some Prairie cities, the largest private employer in Alberta, the most visible corporation, now that the van Burns ranchlands have been dispersed in the raw state from \$25-a-much railway rock-blaster to be a multimillion-dollar senior and one of the founders of the Calgary Stampede.

If Child ever made a vacation (he hasn't since 1966) he'd no doubt time it as an escape from the Stampede madness. The work every weekend spreads a third of his life traveling the world on business, and juggling demeritops on 25 company satellites for the past 10 years. Child is 6'4", 160 lbs., a man, it seems, without friends, who could live off one's interests. If pressed, he'd admit two enthusiasms: an art collection that includes A. R. M. Hayles and a power craze he richly loves. He has only one passion, however, and that is for business.

Child brings to his passion a talent admired by his peers. Acquiring discerning Child's management of Burns quote the 1966 gross of \$14,000,000 to \$275 million in the 1975 profit of \$147 million to \$622.1 million—to illustrate his business acumen. But Child himself is not proud of the 1966 loss. When he returned in April of that year the company was losing \$25,000 a month. "That wouldn't have survived for six months," Child Burns weathered 1966 with only a small loss in due to an overextension, he readily proclaims.

Business southwest has it that when Burns takes over a new company, the first people sent are the auditors. It is a charge Child denies but it was certainly true in 1966. In his first months as president he attacked the meat packing industry's head



Child God have merry on the restaurant

office staff from 60 to 36 and the dairy division's executive from 10 to three. "I formed the organization through the structure of the meat packing division and to some extent the dairy division. I am proud of my assistant cost controls. I have been in now regarding products. It was a general financial line." As for the 37-employee executives "they were retained. They were individuals." Child points few acquaintances to his expert. By 1968, he had whipped Burns employees into a functioning, managerial team. "There was only one thing to my standards aren't here now," and he urged on the diversification and acquisition program that saved Burns more than once in the intervening years. Burns with R. Howard Webster to acquire milk dairies (he also holds a major interest in P. P. Publications Limited, which publishes the Toronto Globe and Mail, The Vancouver Star and seven other newspapers), moves corporate title for 17 companies with more than 70 plants and offices and more than 6,000 employees. The company's packaging division, which still contributes about half to revenues, although diminishing in relative importance, is still the base. But much

of the profit now comes from other areas. P. H. M. Limited, grocery wholesalers; Scott National Co. Ltd. and Stuffed Foods Ltd., and Cattle Foods Ltd. a leading prepared meat and vegetable oil producer. Burns has moved even further afield with its latest acquisition, 75% of Food Services Ltd. of Montreal, which controls Merry's Restaurant, Angus Food Services Ltd. and Crawley & McCricken Ltd., one of Canada's largest catering companies. Like the executives, who didn't come by to standard one's second assistant. Pink operators in Regina and Prince Albert were hired of dairy community savings, and Child's experience with a small business in long ago. The old cattle haven't prospered now conditions are a single one.

The Burns salvage job in the meat business of Child's career. But he has been called in before as a company negotiator. He joined Burns from International Packers Limited of Saskatchewan, a packaged company he took over in 1960 and tripled in size in five years. Kansas operations are closed to Child's heart, the one subject on which he becomes almost volatile. "You try everything on the last. You risk your whole career. You'd find it difficult to live with myself if you failed."

The 1976 outcome for Burns is Child's word. "I don't want to tell any decision that." But the third quarter statement shows sales of \$193,438,818 compared with \$194,562,641 in the first nine months of 1975 for a net operating profit of \$3,334,747 compared with \$1,483,762 in the first three quarters of 1975. "It should be pretty good but you always keep your fingers crossed. The thing to me is to justify the strength of your company in your own resources. In so many industries, food industry companies that went under, overextended themselves. That's my first test. I don't want to tell you that. But I try not to do anything foolish."

If Child is not risk, he is more of an adventurer than he'd like outsiders to believe. He has twice taken chances with founding companies and pulled them through. He gave up flying only at the insistence of his insurance company and he dropped that book he once used in his time zone. He has written two books: *Economics and Politics in U.S. Banking and International* and *Politics in U.S. Banking and International* and has just taken it upon himself to deliver a paper on a national food policy to the government. It's not quite the large-than-life figure of the old cattle boss. But without Child there wouldn't be a Burns empire. **STANLEY MARSH**

## Compared with the horrors yet to be unleashed, today's oil crisis will seem like a skirmish

Business column by Peter Brimelow

"What effect is crisis having on the Third World economy?" echoes the oil crisis, with the implication that only New Yorkers can show when asked to consider something other than their own wealth (or in this case, the U.S. economy). "They'll starve of course. Bangladesh is the worst of the future. Those people will have to eat rock or dirt. And I don't think the Arabs give a good opinion."

Although Saudi Arabia oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani is apparently sincerely holding the latest price increase to 5%, half what other oil nations wanted, we'll be hearing about, not least about OPEC in 1977. The problems of oil crisis has already created one group to go, as part of the Third World but for everyone—including, actually, as even members. Like wheat crops in around a crop, these problems lie in us from every angle.

**International finance.** The panic that spread through international banking circles after the 1973 Middle East war and the subsequent oil price rise, discussed often, is becoming clear that the short-term difficulty of supplying Arab money could be handled—then, in fact, the Arabs were either spending or lending that additional money in the international world. But that has brought new speculators, the fear that the Third World will be unable to pay off its debts, because of its oil bills, which could threaten major North American banks, despite that in showing these reserves around the Arab oil industry, really shows some respect by spending money, which is one explanation of why the recent collapse.

**International economics.** Concern in Canada for the oil price increase, stretching into the industrial future. These worries to me hope that the oil crisis will, in fact, be a world normally happen in a non-positive market. The industrial economies have not developed to the oil crisis, but their consumption of oil is not an individual crisis member. The American themselves, being government rather than profit-making organizations are probably concerned with oil, as it is not their fact, which is not their oil. Some oil companies, for example, are engaged in a gradual competition to build oil fields, still in the oil crisis, which is sufficient for a case of forcing millions of dollars of the benefit of their own hands who naturally lose there. Most of these people will never work, and if they do they will have no market. It's a manifestation of international resources on a scale as unparalleled in history, with the possible exception of the pyramids. The crisis will pay for itself, by forcing the growth that would have followed these resources' productive application. The engine effects will be felt for decades.



Yamani is merely delaying the inevitable

can't be replaced by government deficit spending, since Western policy-makers are still shaking from last year's brush with hyperinflation in 1974. In theory, the industrial economies will eventually adjust to their new state of providing oil. Arabs may figure places they can't live and which they're not supposed to drink. When, and how well, remains open to debate. But the longer-term problem remains international. The non-oil crisis of the Persian Gulf, for example, is engaged in a gradual competition to build oil fields, still in the oil crisis, which is sufficient for a case of forcing millions of dollars of the benefit of their own hands who naturally lose there. Most of these people will never work, and if they do they will have no market. It's a manifestation of international resources on a scale as unparalleled in history, with the possible exception of the pyramids. The crisis will pay for itself, by forcing the growth that would have followed these resources' productive application. The engine effects will be felt for decades.

**Domestic policy.** Canada must always remember that the oil crisis may be forcing domestic levels and subsidizing imports. This was probably useful in a concrete Canada, but it is simply delaying the adjustment of consumption that must eventually be made in order to remove incentives to look for oil in Canada. Oil is now trying to narrow the gap and there will be at least one price increase this year. But even a mild price increase at higher prices will have serious effects, such as price increases and more like Quebec will suffer, particularly since our major trading partner, the United States, is even more inclined to lower its own world of prices of oil. But Ottawa can't afford the impact subsidy much longer. This budget must be broken into by slowing prices to one.

**War.** This issue last year, Saudi officials literally covered in their overcautious offices at the moment of Iran, their northern neighbor, fellow-oil-crises member and brother-in-law, which has enough oil money to arm its people up the neck but not to feed them. The Saudis knew they cannot defend their oil reserves, about 27% of the new Communist world's with their much less their oil reserves, and they are intensely suspicious of the Saudis' intentions. Yet now suddenly they have defied him in the most recent phase with the reach that currently has a production is down by 30% to 50%. This is a critical situation. As this world's oil crisis is now the conflict that exists on the arms have been long preloading, wait for the trigger when the decade presents the full for their resistance with crisis in the United States. The oil crisis will never be further international from here.

The problems of war may arise again. North Americans reflecting their own historical experience, tend to believe that fires drawn on maps are somehow immaterial. Core leaders are more conscious of the harshness that actually underlies the relations between states. But, of course, without that belief the West which developed oil's oil from its own possible markets and close makes the weapons and their refusal of oil nations to seriously discuss could create have acquired as simply in its own disposition in the first place.

# The World

## Did the Daoud affair dishonor France? Not as far as France is concerned

For the French government, it was the logical extension of a foreign policy formulated 15 years ago and noted nobility in the policies of the international order. But for most of the rest of the world it ranked as one of the most shocking diplomatic outrages in years. When a French court forced suspected Palestinian terrorist Abu Daoud to enter this month and allowed him to fly to safety in Algeria over West German and Israeli objections, diplomatic protests from the United States, Britain and other western nations took and fast.

But court officials were quick to argue that Daoud—accused of taking part in the 1972 Munich Olympics massacre of 11 Israeli athletes—was released on legal technicalities and that there were judicial obstacles in the way of extraditing him to either West Germany or Israel, both of which wanted to put him on trial. The general view within and outside France, however, was that political pressure had been put on the court to release Daoud—a hero to the Palestinians and to many Arab states as well.

From the French viewpoint, the issue was not why Daoud was released but why French police officer who investigated Daoud's arrest in the first place was not only French perspective and it grew out of a policy that was first developed following Algeria's independence from France in 1962. Israel was then no longer an ally to France as a counterweight to Egypt, which had been the main support for the Algerian rebels and the lure of an expanding Arab market for French goods was growing steadily. The pro-Arab policy developed slowly at first, but when French President Charles de Gaulle set in attack first in the 1967 Middle East war, but again with the Israeli became conflict.

After 1969 the French arm industry had made the loss of what was to be a uniquely successful strategic weapons market to other countries (and the French economy closed their eyes to the anti-Israeli sentiment of the Middle East).

Meanwhile France had been steadily increasing its dependence on Middle East oil and when the 1973 Arab oil embargo was reimposed, the French government became one of the world's most outspoken in its support for the Arab cause. Now dependence on the Arab countries for 80% of its petroleum imports, the French apparently would be in a position to use their oil to pressure from influential Arab leaders and free Daoud.

After his release, Daoud told reporters



Daoud's Algerian arrest in France was far more surprising than his release.

"I am going to continue my style of life—revolutionary against the Zionists and the discrimination made on occupied territory [Israel]. I am planning to take a small vacation in Algeria and then I have to resume fighting." Government spokesman French foreign ministry official. "The Arabs are the future and we've become enough to defend it. We realize that Abu Daoud will probably come back to Paris one day as a Palestinian government cabinet minister."

### THE U.S.

#### Oh yes, the Canadians...

When Jimmy Carter urged to victory in last November's Presidential election, he spoke glowingly of the not-so-bad determination to revitalize Washington's relations with its Islamic neighbors. Canadian officials were beaming. After the Paris Questionnaire agreed in October November 15 reasons again about the Arab cause, the President agreed to announce plans for a counter-attack in U.S. diplomatic representation in all parts of Canada. Both the state depart-

ment and the CIA acknowledged they were caught by surprise after the big victory and both hoped they would be bigger budgets for their Canadian operations.

But as the intensive surrounding Carter's January 20 inauguration got into full swing, there were growing indications that the new President was really had any special interest in Canadian affairs. It was fast disappearing as he moved into the Oval Office. There was not, for example, a single mention of Canada or its affairs in the extensive briefing notes at Carter's Washington headquarters. Said a President aide: "I have looked through our book and there is nothing listed for either a speech or a position paper on Canada."

Prime Minister Trudeau, who has been pressing for an early meeting with the new President, is still likely to get his way, but not necessarily because of any eagerness on Carter's part. Asked recently whether British Prime Minister James Callaghan will be his first official guest, the President replied somewhat ambivalently that he doubted it. Said Carter: "Somebody told me that as a matter of protocol I have to see the Can-

adians and the Minister [Mr.] Mulroney, the Canadian deal is expected to be announced in part of the Western European Review partly because of Canada's strong membership, but mainly because nobody can think of any place else to put it."

Some sources, such as the distance of over 200 miles, facing means between the

two countries, possible interest in St. Lawrence Seaway talks, the controversy of Canadian airport project—with its potential for polluting Montreal's water—and continuing an defense matter will have to be discussed by Ottawa and Washington. But for the most part, despite the major options, Canada seems destined for relative

obscurity in the formulation of the new Carter foreign policy. Says one senior U.S. diplomatic official: "I don't think any Canadian matters are going to be there. It's all comparative, almost mechanical things that we have to deal with. In the spectrum of mankind's problems, they're not earth-shaking matters." WILLIAM LUTHER

## The second time around: an interview with Ted Sorensen

President Carter's appointment of Ted Sorensen as director of the Central Intelligence Agency last month marks a return to the heyday of Camelot when Sorensen was one of President John Kennedy's chief advisors and speech writers. His name has been mentioned in New York and was the first "young" member Democrat to come out for Governor Reagan's campaign, back in the summer of 1976. A slightly bloodless, self-contained man who looks as though he'd been about to enter a championship tennis match, Sorensen was interviewed in his New York office by *Maclean's* editor, Peter G. Newman.

**Maclean's:** You once wrote that the American case is the cause of all mischief and that the David Starn case has the right to the moral leadership of the planet. Do you still subscribe to this doctrine?

**Sorensen:** I don't remember writing that, but I think that perhaps in less than a year beyond language the idea remains true. We don't dispute that morally, much less our politics and economics, on the rest of the world. But we have a special obligation because we've been very fortunate in our country, partly because of natural resources and climate, but also because we are in a position to try to prevent totalitarianism from taking over the world. That doesn't mean we're not very sure. We've learned that's simply not possible.

**Maclean's:** Do you think the Alvin Karpis, which you have in long exposure, is a real war? Is it possible to have both the Alvin Karpis and the Alvin Karpis?

**Sorensen:** I say yes, because I'm unwilling to accept the alternatives. I would not have any kind of totalitarian system in order to be efficient, or ask I'm willing to accept the inefficiency and chaos in order to be liberal.

**Maclean's:** You were one of Jimmy Carter's earliest supporters. What was it about him that attracted you?

**Sorensen:** I found that he offers the promise of a fresh approach to organizing government which is badly needed. Sorensen who's a more dominant diplomat would have been more likely to be in the office, but I'm willing to begin reforming the government process. I also thought that Jimmy Carter could get Garry Ford and his other, more



Sorensen with Garry Ford, exiled.

liberal counterparts could not. **Maclean's:** Over the existence of Canada as a separate country on its northern border, are you an American citizen?

**Sorensen:** Well, I'm all I. I definitely have positive and strong feelings toward Canada. My main experience with Canada has been a very favorable one.

**Maclean's:** Including John Diefenbaker? **Sorensen:** He was a hero of the Kennedy administration of which I was a part.

**Maclean's:** You well I'm not an admirer of his, but I was mostly second-hand because I was not involved in dealing with him. Of course, the President was not an admirer of his, but you're right if you ask who does the average American think of Canada. The answer is very little. The fact is that Canada is a friendly neighbor in liked and accepted and largely was thought about.

**Maclean's:** In response, would you regard Watergate as having been in some way, a positive force in forcing America to show how well the political system can function?

**Sorensen:** The ultimate long-range ef-

fect of Watergate is very positive. The damage was tremendous. Many people who determined what might have happened to the country of the various evils and accepted of what we give people the label "Watergate" had succeeded. But the fact is that Mr. Nixon did not succeed because of a free press, which was present very vigorously. There was great pressure on the *Washington Post* and on the newspapers to let the very thing they did. Congress, the courts and the bureaucracy demonstrated their independence as well.

**Maclean's:** You must personally have seen much of the press. On the one hand, it's the agent that attacked Watergate, but now reporters are digging for some potentially embarrassing events that took place during the John Kennedy administration.

**Sorensen:** That's the price we pay for a very open society. The press is giving through a phase now that may not last forever. Reporters all like to be involved. They all like to be skeptical—which they should be—but it's often carried beyond skepticism to a sort of nihilism and cynicism for the sake of a newspaper story. It doesn't mean that good people from making high political office. It increases the cynicism and mistrust of the American public that I wish that against the backdrop of which Watergate is the outstanding tragedy would not for a moment see a kind of government restriction at this point.

**Maclean's:** At no time look at the complexities and magnitude of the problems facing the United States and other Western countries, do you feel any doubts about the ability of the democratic system to deal with them?

**Sorensen:** I worry, but I'm cautiously optimistic. I worry about the increasing cynicism and, as a result, the decreasing confidence in our fragile political system by a few people and, especially young people. I worry that they are going to turn their backs to the people who have the most reasonable motives about going into politics. I worry that we won't be lucky enough to have a very young man. Nevertheless, I see a very resilient country. Indeed, I suppose that one reason I have to be optimistic is that not only are the people natural reformers and opposed to any form of totalitarianism, but there is no one in the United States who would believe or otherwise—this really has or could have the three size and diversity of this country.



branch of the federal health and welfare department, has set up fitness programs for the Post Office and the Department of Public Works in Ottawa. John Labat began a serious fitness program for 73 employees two years ago in its London, Ont., brewery. Because of its success Labat's expanded the program to its London head office, its Toronto brewery and is about to start a similar scheme in Halifax, complete with physical fitness director, James Rich-



### Hallazancycling (and practicing what he preaches): fitness as a round investment

riches as a Swiss recently fashioned a business on the 14th floor of the Richardson building in downtown Winnipeg giving guests a dazzling view of the city and an *enrôllement* a couple of miles of prairie. In Toronto, (over) Health Sciences Co., operates a gym and employs a full-time fitness director, who tests and works out programs for 100 Imperial Oil executives and 70 Imperial fuel employees. As an incentive to keep fit, Imperial Oil asks employees to pay the fitness fee themselves and then reimburses them if they get a good fitness report.

"But there's still a lot of resistance," says finance director Jim Mason. "After all, you can't quote dollars and cents figures to them. The rewards are down the list a way." Nonetheless, the number of Canadian companies asking questions and looking at ISMCO's program is growing every year. Adds Dr. Murray Hall, ISMCO president: "It won't be too many years before all companies of any size have a fitness program. Any upstart in the economy or even a tax break for companies funding such programs, will bring a wave of corporate involvement."

Sandy Kerr, manager of fitness programs for Recreation Canada, is so bullish on corporate fitness that he has called for a Canadian law forcing corporations who employ people in sedentary jobs to supply means for them to work out. The West Gate

such government has passed just such a law.

The oath-taking seems to be sweeping into the Canadian labour everywhere. Says a scout at Dr. Hall, whose company performs hundreds of cardiac checks for business: "People in my office now apologize if they have not been along before. They're embarrassed." Meanwhile the percentage of fit employees passing through his test lab has increased enormously even in the past

three years. Squash players and non-squash skiers, he says, are the most fit.

But fitness is indeed becoming the new Canadian ethic—why? Why in the traditional Canadian attitudes is a hard day in the office—peace and quiet and a double Scotch—suddenly giving way to four laps around the park? Why in the two-married knock being replaced by the vixen and strain of an hour on the squash court?

Part of the answer can be found in the

## Two can live as healthily as one

More Laford would just love Bob and Mary Kanko. He could take them on tour of the country as Exhibit A in his argument for Btosis. The federal health minister wants more Canadians to practice preventive medicine (i.e., get it!) Bob and Mary Kanko are so fit most Canadians would break out in a guilt rash after a day with them.

They're not all slayed this way. Three years ago Ben Keston was sent into the traditional post-university rap aggro. At 27, he had a job, a regular pay cheque and he was getting fit and losing—20 pounds overweight and out of shape. "I looked around," he says and found myself on a collision course with some kind of physical disaster. I decided that wasn't going to happen to me. He joined the Toronto Central yoga fitness classes and began attending three or four times a week. He discovered running. Within a few months, down to his proper weight of 170 pounds, he moved into his new type of shape again.

He hasn't been. The Karikos have been married three years and fitness is a natural and integral part of their lifestyle. At least three mornings a week they rise at six, eat a good breakfast and head for the 'Y'. He leaves a half-hour early to run his scheduled three miles. She arrives in time for the fitness class where he joins her. Then they go their separate ways—he to his yardmaster's job with O-Rails-ways, she to her supervisory job with Bell Canada. On winter evenings, the

cross-country ski or skate at a nearby outdoor rink. In summer, they jog, swim or bicycle. If Bob Karlok invites you to dinner, he'll ask you to bring along your coats, skis, sneakers or bicycle, depending on what the Karloks plan to do that Saturday. On the wall in their apartment is a poster which says: *It's worth a WAY OF LIFE.*

But the Kankos are not obsessives. "You just decide how [if you want to be and you do what is necessary to maintain that]," says Bob. "You have to keep it in perspective. Fitness is not a goal in our life, it's just part of our life—a part that will help us achieve some of our real goals." The Kankos even occasionally review their fitness programs to make sure it is not getting out of hand and that it is doing for them what they intend.



The Kartana (also see above), Bhadrak and  
 an are used, but part of which are the are used

"We want to make sure we're not getting competitive about it—like running farther and going to the Y more often just to impress people."

A few weeks ago, when they discovered that Mary was pregnant, the Kaskos sat down to discuss how a pregnant Kasko was going to adapt to the family regimen. "We plan on evening walks," says Mary. "I'm not sure what kind of routine we'll establish, but you can be sure we'll work something out. It's not going to get out of shape while I'm pregnant." And when the baby is born, it's—Mary Kasko promises—"will just be part of his life from the day he's born. Out of such commitments, the lives of us will be passed to a new generation of Canadians."

nation's shocking heart disease statistics and part is Ottawa's promotion of Pancreaticum. But the overriding fact is that Ottawa is its own best advertisement—and it is almost impossible to resist. People who are fit look better. Feel better, do things better and seem to enjoy themselves more than unfit people. With the ability to rest a seven-minute mile comes a new confidence, even cockiness. There is hardly a fatter buff in the country who will fit in.

apartment. I love my job. I feel more alert. I can accomplish more without getting tired. It's the greatest thing that ever happened to me.

Fitness-conscious people claim that once the workouts become daily routine, they become as important as lunch or brushing one's teeth. Curuso, who runs about 10 miles a week (in any notation of teaching three fitness classes) missed more than a week of both recently. "I felt guilty and



Service on the track at the Circuit T in Tarascon outside was held a 1000 Brra.

"The fact is," says Gail Cantano, a vice secretary who began the bag 7 years ago, "before you have been ill, you can't know what I mean when I say that butter is not so filling better, it gives you a whole new outlook on the world." Until her husband had a Y fitness classes and the joy of jogging, Cantano was left with gaining weight and had little interest in anything—including her job. "I didn't care how my apartment looked. I really had no enthusiasm for anything." Now she says "I care about everything. My mother visited me recently and couldn't believe my

day I've attended in the world was a nice 15-mile man with maybe one good hill on it." Gail is fun, keeps them buff, coming back in much in anything she says. On personality, Dave Franklin says she doesn't about this and a day. "It's like not making you guilty. If you don't do it, you feel guilty." On the more positive side, the fitness-conscious person usually feels that he has lost his points of work, some sort of inhibition is in order. Bob Kahn (senior) who turned around those years ago, says, "If you've been to the gym four days that week you can be in bed Saturday morning, day after a pile of southern

that night, and you feel even a touch of guilt  
And you wonder if that much more."

Perhaps because of the hard work involved in becoming fit, fitness buffs—especially those who have discovered it recently, tend to feel they belong to an exclusive club. There is a commandment that under the next of sin—it is less as if we've done the work and put in the hours. Squash players talk to each other about the wonders of squash, joggers praising each other in the park woods and smile like members of some club. But while a lot of fitness people display a sort of arrogance about their condition, it is the serious runner who seems to feel he has discovered the true meaning of life.

Runners (those who can log 50 miles a week or more) are said to talk about their sport in mystical and poetic terms. They wax lyrical about the perfect unity between the body and the mind and the beautiful music in the rhythm of a pair of Pumas pounding the pavement. Runners claim to find peace and tranquility as they lurch through downtown city traffic. One female runner even claims that while trying to put in a six-mile mile at the end of a long run she entered a second universe.

And, indeed, because of the quadrilateral buttress and improved cage utilization, runners can and do experience, after 30 minutes, "runner's high," a mild euphoria. After 40 minutes, a runner may find his thoughts becoming random and unorganized, ideas seemingly float in, wherever, pop into his head. After an hour, some runners say they feel like a little of altered awareness (not like medication). In this state, it is claimed, they can solve problems that have been boggling them, find out logical solutions for work troubles, that have not appeared in their heads. One runner, whose name is lost in the mythology of running, is said to have declared: "I have transferred the world looking for adventure and I found it in my own back."

There is, of course, a most prosaic view from the indifferent Danny Fickelman: "It's the most boring thing in the world. I do it because it's good for me."

[illegible]

a pretty well put-up-and-to-the-way medical machine that a heart attack is nature's way of telling you to slow down. Indeed, it appears to be nature's way of telling you to speed up.

Most doctors won't say that a regular fitness program will decrease your chances of having a heart attack since several factors, unaffected by fitness, can cause one. Nonetheless, inactive people are more likely—by two or three times—to suffer heart attacks than active people. For fitness men, active people have a two or three times better chance of surviving a first heart attack than inactive people.

The theory—and Kavanagh's research heart patients agree—abundant, it is a well theory—your like that the most obvious and constant result of regular exercise repeated week after week is a drop in the heart rate. An exercise causes the heart muscle to become more efficient; they need less oxygen to do the job. A conditioned heart can do that with fewer beats per minute than an unconditioned heart. If everything were unchanged in the human heart the obvious benefit of this would be that the fit heart would not wear out as fast as the unfit heart. Unfortunately, any number of things can stop your heart before it has a chance to wear out. Fortunately exercise also has a beneficial influence on them as well.

A heart attack is caused when something narrows the flow of blood through the artery—the big coronary artery on top of your heart. The impediment—called a coronary occlusion—is most likely to be a blood clot. Whatever it is, it impedes the flow of blood to the heart so that your heart cannot get enough oxygen to keep you alive. You could die. A fit heart, the theory goes, can keep you alive with less oxygen. You either don't have a heart attack or you survive the one you do have. That is the most dramatic benefit from fitness.

There are other less dramatic benefits. It is an unfortunate characteristic of the artery that it tends to harden with age. Then, even without a blood clot blocking the way, blood flow to the heart gradually decreases, especially in men. Some factors that contribute to this hardening or narrowing of the artery—cholesterol level being an important one—are affected by exercise. Furthermore, the blood clot that usually precipitates heart attack is affected by exercise. For some reason, it is so much more likely to form the day after you exercise, probably by reducing the blood fat, making clots—and heart attacks—less likely.

While cardiovascular fitness is a medical tool it is its safety, some interesting developments are being made. A Los Angeles psychiatrist who has formed a long-distance jogging group for mental patients and carries out group therapy during jogging, claims that as patients become more physically fit they become more socially fit. At the University of Maryland doctors have taken away the last rationalization for the

double smash after work. Controlled tests have shown that alcohol does not relax the body and reduce tension. The easing of tension experienced after a few beers is purely psychological. Only physical exercise will really relax the body.

And then there is sex. It is difficult to put down just how big a part sex has played in the Canadian fitness explosion. Serious fitness people push-push the notion that there is any direct link between fitness and potency, other than the fact a fit person is less likely to get in a situation sexual encounter. But there is no doubt the simple human desire to look better—and fit people usually do—is a great incentive to fitness. "The Circle tells," says one doctor.

"are in good as advertisement for fitness as they are for Circle People, especially young people, want to look like that. They don't want to be ashamed of their bodies when they strip front of the opposite sex. I'd say it's a more powerful motivator for fitness than even health."

Fitness people generally concede that much, but are loath to admit to so bare a reason for getting fit as bettering their performance in the sexual arena. Nevertheless there is probably not a man anywhere who hasn't wondered his drive of that old saw. Menstrual research last longer.

Whoever for motivation, fitness has arrived in Canada. It may not be that 60-year-old Swede.



A no-sed class of the Fit'n'art questionnaire against heart attack, but maybe a jogger

# Why do some people think any occasion is an excuse to drink?

How many times do you hear someone say, "I'll drink to that!"

We've been drinking "to live" for a very long time. Drinking is one of our established social customs. We toast five beds and groom, we raise our glasses to achievement and success, we drink to long life and happy noon. Having a drink is something most of us enjoy as part of our social life.

But, some people will drink to anything.

For these people, having a good time is drinking. They can't go anywhere or do anything without a drink. More often than not, they want you to do the same. "I always come back from so and so's birthday

out of my mind." Or, "So-and-so drinks like a fish. I can't keep up with him." Why should you?

More than 600,000 Canadians are finding an excuse to have a drink right now. They are part of the drinking problem in this country. And it's getting worse. Approximately 40% of all traffic fatalities involve people who "went out for a good time".

The "liquid lunch" costs a great deal to those who drink and those who don't.

It's high time we told people that alcohol may be fun, but it isn't necessary for an enjoyable life. If we are going to tackle the

drinking problem in this country, we must try to change social attitudes. When "so and so" invites you over, tell him or her to take it easy with the drinks. Tell "the boys" they'll enjoy the game without getting loaded. Tell the chest you've come to work, not to drink. It isn't easy. People don't like being told

If you're not sure what to say, cut this out to help you discuss the problem.

Dialogue on drinking is a program to help you talk about the problem. If you have any specific comments, we'd like to hear from you. We believe that if enough people talk about the problem, we're that much closer to solving them.

## Dialogue on drinking

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explains may say, confirming the psychological benefit of the implant. Eventually recipients of both sham and real implants begin to tell the implant, but only after staring dry for four hours as long as the control. The sham who drink return to their old drinking patterns, while the real implants who drink have a mild or severe reaction "at least seven weeks to return to their therapist. Most stop drinking from that point on."

Milner meets that the severity of the reaction doesn't matter as long as there is one. He's put implants in more than 160 chronic and low alcoholics after 15 months. 75% are still dry. Luke Singleton and Kline Wilson have some doubt in their implants who suffer no reaction at all. But he dismisses negative feedback—the drug "The shaker you get at putting the tablet in, the shaker the tablet goes in. When the dose there a reaction we tend to not do it, we don't see in the others. The tablets become negative in your brain and aren't absorbed into the blood."

In the meantime, psychonauts Kingston and Kline have reached an impasse: "We're operating under a delusionary." Kingston says. "As physicians we feel an obligation to continue using the medicine. There's nothing to lose in treating chronic alcoholics. A lot of these are extremely well. But as scientists we're very concerned because we know the drug doesn't have the desired effects we'd like it to have." Already their Saskatchewan hospital program has slowed considerably. New implant patients are discouraged. "We're disenchanted with the drug, not the implants. We'd like to see a different formulation of alcoholism, a completely new drug. With open eyes. There's a patient waiting, waiting, whose abstinence characteristics can be more carefully documented and made more predictable." But he has no intention of continuing his Winnipeg program until he's proven all his patients are effectively drinking the implant. "It's in the long run it's not effective, then we'll look for something else. But so far our results have been better than any other available treatment and I'm not alone in that. There are real alcoholics out there and one. Their prognosis through other treatments is less than 20%."

Ultimately, whatever drugs are developed, the solution will probably have to come from the alcoholic himself. Three months ago, Peter S. had a drinking bout that brought him close to death. He convulsed with dry heaves for two days and emergency paramedics finally rushed to his rescue. He was brought to the hospital, but it took three long days to get him back to his skin, better person when you decide you don't want to drink. If there's had a drink since then. I'm not on oral disulfiram and I won't have another implant. All my previous treatment was waste product—I was denied to take it. I'm free. I've made my own decision and that just might be my salvation." **PETER S. VIGOR**

## Labor

An alternative to the strike? Yes. A good one

Dr. Bruce Goldfarb folded thoughtfully with her pencil contemplating the question. Stuffed the locked-up and quiescent "Of course, a man could go on strike if he wanted to but would not be polite." Not the added would it be very useful? "The other members of the union would not like a man who strikes."

Dr. Goldfarb is a Virginia economist, the president of the American Chamber of Labor, thoroughly committed to the cause of the workingman. She is also the right Union in Atlanta don't like strikes. She don't support them and tend to find on the margins. In 1974 the last year for which comparable statistics are posted by the International Labor Organization 392,220 Canadians went out on strike and 3,285 Americans. The handful of American strikes went mercifully brief, they lost 4,245 workday days that year. Canada lost more than six million.

The Americans' remarkable record has been achieved through a series of formal and informal institutions and not all of them are translatable to the Canadian environment. In general, the workday in American labor matters is America has avoided a "social gap" in which labor, business, agriculture, and government all assume that each has a responsibility to the others. Workers belong to the Chamber of Labor. Farmers to the Chamber of Agriculture, businessmen to the Chamber of the Economy. Membership is not voluntary but automatic and everyone

has a voice in his appropriate chamber. Because America, like Canada, is a federal state, the chambers are organized at the provincial level, then centralized through headquarters in Vienna. In addition, most workers belong to unions, which are voluntary. The unions bargain for wages and conditions, but under the guidance of the chambers.

Members chosen from each of the chambers meet with government officials, in the Party Commission for Wages and Prices, a body that has no formal existence in law, although it has been functioning successfully since 1957. The Party Commission is chaired in its monthly meetings by either the Federal Chancellor or the Minister for the Interior—giving it class and class—and in its job to discuss and review prices and to decide on wage and price issues handled up to it by various sub-committees, who consider the competing claims of employers, employees and farmers. Generally, the subcommittee settle disputes by unanimous vote, but when that fails the full committee steps in.

Every Austrian, at the expense of the bargaining table, would rather give a little than provide a confrontation. His sector just out of line is one year's inflation rate. It is expected to give up more the next. The same, which is not 1979 (1979 will be given to his next year). "We'll get about 10% that year," says labor economist Dr. Ferdinand Kautz. "We will ask for more, but that is what we will get." The Austrian system creates labor peace and a substantial control over inflation, although affected by the behavior of its low-inflation trading partners, the nation has posted one of the best inflation records in Western Europe over the past few years.

The system works, it is true, but what America is an egalitarian welfare state. There is initially no unemployment. Unemployment, unemployment, unemployment do not have the same that they are being taken advantage of, businessmen and workers regard each other with wary respect—the other chips may be wrong-headed and stubborn, but they are not thieves. All trade in the same basic contract with patient progress and no rocking. That patience is born of history. The last German strike was ended at Vienna in 1935 and no American wants to go through that all again. No one is allowed to fight that today's freedom and prosperity would vanish again if Americans indulged in the habits of self-destructive greed. The alternative to strikes? The Vienna is voluntary. **WALTER VIGOR**



Peter Vigor on one of his frequent walks: Austin has a better life

## Books

Three visions of The North: myopic, distorted, and almost 20/20



The waters of blackfish and mosquitoes that plague the lives of native Northerners cooking their moving in quickly for a sag of blood and then giving them have been joined by a new and even darker species with more than a casual affiliation to a party whose stand on control of resource development: multinational corporations (and the evil thereof) was master of public record. Though he was evidently present in brief overbooked to be important in creating a cruel handicap to force them into chronically painful positions simply to become neutral in stance. Some observers could not help recalling the ancient maxim that "justice must not only be done, but seen to be done." One could only wonder to what Glabe and what up of water Martin O'Malley might have thought if he saw his book had a better eye catching in work for the resource industry been appointed to head the inquiry.

Berger's appointment did not trouble O'Malley in the least. Like many people who go to an inquiry to confirm views rather than investigate, his account of the Berger hearings focuses on a single aspect of the internal truth-tellers of native people: seeking often with great propriety about the dignity of being solely as the land (in the "old days" at least) and their form of spacious development based on cultural genocide and environmental destruction. Though both cultural and environmental damage are of enormous significance—not only to Northerners but all Canadians—O'Malley's neglect of sub-

stant in an advocate of native land rights, at least had a mark on the issue up to the Supreme Court of Canada. As someone partially free of the British Columbia view, he clearly came to the hearings with more than a casual affiliation to a party whose stand on control of resource development: multinational corporations (and the evil thereof) was master of public record. Though he was evidently present in brief overbooked to be important in creating a cruel handicap to force them into chronically painful positions simply to become neutral in stance. Some observers could not help recalling the ancient maxim that "justice must not only be done, but seen to be done." One could only wonder to what Glabe and what up of water Martin O'Malley might have thought if he saw his book had a better eye catching in work for the resource industry been appointed to head the inquiry.

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as well as kinds of movies. Just who would buy all this outdoor gear is not made clear in the book.

Still, the most significant book to be written on the problems of the North today, Colin Alexander's *Angry Society* has also received the least attention from press and public. This may be due in part to self-publication by Alexander's Yellowknife Press which also publishes his paper *News of the North*. His book reflects not only common sense and compassion but a fair ethical sense that all the semi-nomadic put together. This may have something to do with the 12 years he has been involved in the Northwest Territories, which takes him out of his engineering school of solutions or the two-part "adversary" system of urbanistic ideologies such as Melville Wulfson, or Wulfe and present adviser to the new Indian Brotherhood) and into the tougher horizons of experience.

Alexander explodes a number of often liberal myths (the native as conservationist, the native as slow-witted, the antagonistic relationship between development and environment). While some of his recommendations are dubious, his counsel has merit. We should see the 20th century with wisdom rather than (priced) a knee's come to the North. More importantly, he urges for immediate settlement of land claims (on an individual basis) without challenging the fundamental sovereignty of Canada over all of its territory. Not to mention he argues, must be treated by the federal government with equality, shunning the discrimination of other special privileges or handicaps. Naming the authors seems of federalist fraud. Native Brotherhoods he calls to mind a sense expressed by another Canadian, Andrew Markovitz, in his book *The Treason of The Group*: "Those who are attracted by the sense of the Earth Culture must be warned that the tribe is an appropriate matter as the machine." (MARKOVITZ, 1981)

#### MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

- FIC/EN**
1. *Lady Dares, Almond* (7)
  2. *Stealing Women, Chelise* (3)
  3. *Trinity, Gini* (2)
  4. *Touch Not The Cat, Stewart* (6)
  5. *Separation, Rother* (7)
  6. *Shanghai, Hengwei* (2)
  7. *Blown Warning, Almond* (3)
  8. *The Doctor's Wife, Wong* (4)
  9. *Blood, Sweat and Tears, Burke*
  10. *Covering Of The Island, Caldwell*
- NON-FIC**
1. *After Calad Island, Stevenson* (2)
  2. *Between Friends, The*
  3. *The National Film Board of Canada* (16)
  4. *True Keweenaw Zanes, Gyer*
  5. *My Country, Benton* (2)
  6. *Knobs, White* (3)
  7. *The Pioneer Years, Brundage* (4)
  8. *Footage, Sherry* (3)
  9. *Love, Desai* (2)
  10. *The Golden Age of B.S. Minge*
  11. *The Lens, Chelise* (3)

(1) *Press of the Year*  
 (2) *Press of the Year*  
 (3) *Press of the Year*

## Films

Where are you, Fay Wray now that we need you?



Koop: Inside every 40-foot girl there's a little monkey trying to get out

by Peter Travers

Directed by David LaBrecque

On a peaceful day in 1975, a small (December 17) more than 14,000 and 16 vertical miles of monkey girls were lost to the world. Dino De Laurentiis' remake of *King Kong*, with its 40-foot 16-ton tall dark and handsome hero, opened a multi-screen, 2,300-theatre tour of the world, bringing the big ape out to coast across Canada, whether to new theatres in Metropolitan Toronto (population 2.3 million) or to the only theatre in Stratford, Ontario (population 25,000).

The film is a triumph of mechanical figures with every inch of the mechanical ape carefully, even meticulously, recorded: not to mention the \$24 million spent to produce him (he compared to the \$15 million plus small charge spent on the original 1933 version), as well as another \$15 million spent on publicity and law suits against a cheap Korean rival called *Spies A-P-E*. *King Kong* has since more or less lived back in his budget, and the second feature coming ("It broke all records in Vancouver"). The critics have been more than kind to him with the sterling exception of the extraordinary *Positive Kool* who went on to describe it as "a monstrous adventure fantasy—colossal city, towering, a marvelous Classical comic."

The new film doesn't depart appreciably from its predecessor. Its interpretations involve a more sophisticated technology and a contemporary sensibility both of which are used and debauched applied. The mechanical gorilla is indeed a character in

doom: he has a human ego, and it's exactly like every pet you've ever loved, devoted, besotted. Unfortunately, the feelings involved. King hasn't always been so much worked out as the ape himself. He's pretty good on his wild island homeland, though the prehistoric rocks and other monsters look pretty scary. He's much better on the boat than taking him to civilization—the last scene from both directors John Guillermin, and Peter Jackson. *King Kong* is an immensely solid in the corner of a high-tech chamber. But the final sequence in New York, ending with Kong's last stand on top of the World Trade Centre, are badly paced and poorly executed. The ancient and skyscraper are cheap-looking models and when Kong attacks on elevated train, it looks like a man in a monkey suit climbing a rope curtain.

Moreover, the plot and characters have been updated in serious ways. It's now an act of expedition that comes to Kong's island and there's a running ideological conflict between a capitalist American corporate politician (Charles Hallahan) and a primitive biologist (starring Jeff Bridges). Greed is made with some self-hating jokes, while the glimmering Bridges has to make speeches about protecting the environment. There's also something seriously about *King Kong*'s power and greed and exploitation, given that \$15 million for publicity.

Sell at the heart (the romance). King and Dawn the dew-dripped blond whose beauty destroys her. Jessica Lange is carrying her shadow, dignity, perfect

and she is not even a gifted actress—achieved by making Fay Wray in 1933 look by comparison like an idiot. (LORD, 1981)

#### Loved him, hated her

A STAR IS BORN

Directed by Frank Pierson

The remake of *A Star Is Born* has lost almost as much publicity as *King Kong*. Much of its speculation on whether its producer-star Barbra Streisand won't in fact be the biggest monster. The stakes of back-stage double-dealing, production battles and the general insubordination against Streisand are difficult to include from the experience of the film, yet neither is the star as a brutal as David.

This third reworking of the material is set against the background of pop-rock and the industry that manufactures and markets it. Kris Kristofferson plays a guy already in a downward spiral of drugs and drink when he meets Streisand, a small-time singer. He gives her career a break; they fall in love and marry, he becomes a much bigger star than she and he finally sees that his self-destructive impulses could destroy her life as well. It's a wild female, and in the context of pop-rock, it strikes very real notes—the career of James Taylor and Carly Simon, for instance.

But apart from Frank Pierson's touching staging of some rock concerts, the big-



Kristofferson and Streisand: unhappy girl

ging and an all-out rock quasi-documentary sequence in the middle, the rock world doesn't acquire sufficient reality to offset its myth. Much of this has to do with the hollow emptiness of the music itself (some of it by Paul Williams). Kristofferson, in particular, is cruelly served, and Streisand does herself few favors, with songs that would never have made anybody famous and that rarely other than support dramatic needs.

Yet for all that, *A Star Is Born* is often very highly charged. Kristofferson is immensely affecting, though another victim

of the film (Streisand controlled the final cut) could have given her the dimensions to make him really memorable. He remains singularly forgetful, with his powerful sexual presence, that gift of looking at people in ways that tell us almost more than we can hear or know, and his every moving scene of self-destruction. The film denies him the material that could show why he's a star, but the human story is a scary one.

Barbra Streisand's performance works exactly the opposite way. There's no doubt as to why she becomes a star: the sequence in which she achieves celebrity is absolutely electrifying, and as her ascending rings and exposure power cut loose, an audience could help her be on the floor. But she proves reluctant to play out the implied human behavior required to keep her on top, she isn't shown as driven or ambitious or even temperamental, merely talented and loving and unhappy. The world of pop-rock has waste and self-destructive knowledge built into its system. Kristofferson knows this and the insight makes him incredibly moving. Streisand makes no such use of direction; the latter part of the film becomes a moment in her own way with a certain beauty, but it's a moment of becoming followed by scenes of changing homes, a sea of credits as a memorial ceremony instead of exploring what the best of all people is that fearful world, that it's about stardom. (LORD, 1981)

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**Why should the government tell people what it's doing? They would only get confused and cranky**

Column by Allan Fotheringham

The essential mission of government is the myth. A party in power that may take forestry and sugar-strap as a basis for resembling facts is a crucial expectation from any, as the House of Commons says, its (Lords) for 1977. The Liberals are describing their legislative line with the machinery to reform parliament. There is a very good reason why the Liberals after doing so long from appearing walked before the various public, one as being so vocal about the issue. It is now questionable to take as their opponents because nothing of interest to the public, the new association.

[illegible][illegible]

their delight that they can surpass federal cabinet ministers in power.

The case of the Trade unions, however, is more serious. The Prime Minister himself is seen a natural product of the political system and further is burdened with three major handicaps. The first is that he is at the mercy of advisers of several lofty mandarin status who seem by some magic to be left over from the Beaufort Gordon Robertson secretary to the cabinet for 50 years. His sexual relations, as a result of this



Lyrics: what a wonderful kindness heart you

Person Gorman says, when passing out roles Gorman, an honorable but distant tall man who seems to shrink in honor at the possibility of contact with mere mortals (his teenage equivalent is Michael Pitt, clerk of the Privy Council, whose assigned aloofness from accountability has made him a legend in his own mind). Traditionally, not exactly a backslapper himself, has become a venerated corpse within the East Block under their rule of age.

At the second stage of the fishing contest, we have the strange spectacle of

Traders' badmouthing shanties, it is the dilemma of a poetic manner with a lack of links to genuine public feeling. While the backstage ghosts of a feudal shaman retain their 1935 customs, our footloose boys pecked and chirped like a new breed of murgarine. While Robertson dreams of Meliorch, the marmalade poetaster's Trunk is always "visible" to the public, by three men from the world of film and marketing. One, of course, is the famed rambler, Senator Keith Goss, whose modified early 1960s coat

radio manager of a radio station. Principal secretary. Jim Connor is a radio station manager.

University of Colorado is a marketing specialist who now markets (or attempts to) a petite maresse. Press chief of Duke O'Hagan, who spent his long hair by the day at the job, spent nine years in Washington studying the finest myth-manufacturers of the age. There is a contradiction in terms here—one cannot exactly see Robertson and Counts splitting a hair. Traders, as is some medieval term, is being pulled in opposite directions by several horses and several big mooses.

The third factor militating against the public's right to know is that too many of the Trademasque are in politics only by second choice: their original passion was for unfeeling, *à la* non-accountability anonymity. This entire government is still scarred by that defect. Tradema himself, longtime powerful manager Ship and Drury Marc Lalonde, Ramon LeBlond, Francis Fox and on down the line—these are men who owe their first allegiance to the system and only secondarily to the public, for endorsement.

This is the other face of the light of that all-pervading Tony, God Baldwin, who provides the uncomfortable logic on the Liberal side: demanding freedom-of-information legislation from a government that all information should be public except that demand to be private. Or more under Liberal hegemony, especially on the opposite spectrum, it is why these embarrassing facts on Michael King, shrouded by the protective cocoon of Liberal aristocracy, businessmen and journalists, are only now coming to light. It is why René Lévesque continues to enjoy such a good press. Lévesque, unlike the suspicious Trudeau, treats the press as a master-of-the-household of life and is candid with it and is therefore treated as an honest man who gives honest answers.

The starting of the doomed Tradition era was never more starkly expressed than in the Commons vote of censure against the Toronto Globe and Mail for its kintings. Wiktizing Speaker James Jerome. There was a certain air of desperation in that vote—an air of flailing out at cranks who will not go away. It's a dangerous precedent. One suspects the Globe can render more such votes before the election is out.

The Liberals have been in power too long and their contempt for those not in power has grown more arrogant and arrogant as it grows bold and more important of it—unabashed. It is almost not a government overburdened with basic democratic traditions.

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